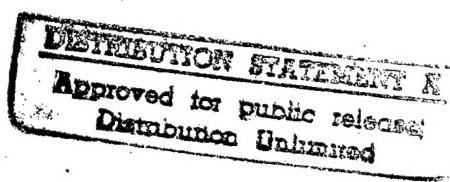


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# Southeast Asia Report

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12 January 1983

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No. 1238

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## CONCERN OVER GROWTH OF SOVIET INFLUENCE IN INDOCHINA

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Nov 82 p 19

[Article by Michael Richardson in Singapore]

[Text]

ONE OF the most striking changes in South-East Asian power politics over the past five years has been the slow but steady growth of Soviet influence in Indo-China.

After talks in Jakarta recently with Indonesian President Suharto, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said the tragedy of the Kampuchea conflict was that the people of that country were "really a side issue. The main issue is: Are the Soviets to become a major power or influence in the region because of Vietnam?"

Just over two months ago at the end of tour of non-communist ASEAN countries, Vietnam's Foreign Minister Thach warned in Bangkok that his government was prepared to grant Moscow full military base rights.

### Conflicts

He claimed there were at present no foreign bases in Vietnam. "But that doesn't mean it will always be so in the future. If there is some danger to my country (from China), we will not shut the door."

ASEAN and Western officials say talk of Soviet "bases" in Indo-China has become a game of semantics. They maintain that Soviet naval ships, maritime reconnaissance and intelligence gathering planes and military staff have routine and virtually unimpeded access to several bases in Vietnam.

The most important is the harbour and airfield at Cam Ranh Bay on the coast of Central Vietnam overlooking the South China Sea. An average of about a dozen Soviet ships and four TU-95 Bear reconnaissance planes are normally stationed there.

US spy satellite photographs show that since moving into Cam Ranh Bay, the Soviet Union has built a pier and shelters for nuclear submarines, underground fuel-storage tanks, navigation aids and an electronic monitoring station.

Since the Chinese incursion into North Vietnam in February and March 1979, in reprisal for Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea two months earlier, Soviet warships and aircraft have been making increasing use of Vietnamese base facilities.

Interlocking conflicts between Vietnam and China, and the Soviet Union and China, provide the impetus for Soviet penetration. "That access increases as Vietnam feels more threatened," says one American naval officer.

Vietnam joined Comecon — the Soviet-sponsored Council for Mutual Economic Assistance — in June 1978, after its ties with China deteriorated to the point where Beijing completely cut off aid.

Hanoi's military occupation of Kampuchea led to sharp cuts in grants,

loans and other economic assistance from western sources and international agencies. This has aggravated Vietnam's economic difficulties which include low production and shortages of many kinds.

The extent of Vietnam's dependence on help from the Soviet bloc, especially Moscow, was outlined in June last year by Vice Premier Lam, who is also chairman of the State Planning Commission.

He told the *Vietnam News Agency* that "more than two-thirds" of the country's imports of fuel, raw materials, food, consumer goods, equipment and machinery were from the Soviet Union and other Comecon members.

### Military aid

Most Soviet bloc aid to Vietnam is in the form of concessional loans. Hanoi is estimated to owe Moscow about US\$1.5 billion for economic and military aid since 1975. These loans are supposed to be repaid in kind by Vietnamese exports of agricultural and manufactured products.

But conflict with China, bad weather, mismanagement and lack of raw materials and spare parts have badly eroded Vietnam's capacity to export. Last year, it started sending thousands of workers to Soviet bloc countries, partly to help pay some of its debts.

The annual value of Soviet military and economic assistance to Vietnam is now put at between US\$2 and US\$3 billion a year — a figure that is still substantially less than Moscow's aid to Cuba.

However, it is clear that Vietnam has become almost totally reliant on Moscow for military equipment. Weapons and ammunition — including, of course, those used by the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Hanoi is also heavily dependent on the Soviet bloc for essential fuel supplies and economic help.

Although vehemently denied by Mr Thach, Vietnam — in exchange for Soviet assistance and a measure of protection against China — has had to pay a political price by compromising its independence, something Hanoi has traditionally been loath to do.

In addition to allowing Moscow access to base facilities in Vietnam, the secretary-general of Thailand's National Security Council says, the number of Soviet military and civilian advisers and technicians in Indo-China has been rising over the past few years. He says there are 7,000 in Vietnam, 2,000 in Laos (where Vietnam has stationed 50,000 troops) and about 800 in Kampuchea.

Government advisers in Australia and non-communist countries of South-East Asia differ in their assessments of the implications of Vietnam's reliance on Soviet bloc support and the extent to which the Kremlin is willing and able to continue footing the bill.

The Australian Labour Party argues that Australia and other countries with an interest in encouraging Vietnam to become more self-reliant should resume aid and broaden trade and other contacts with Vietnam irrespective of whether there is a negotiated political settlement of the Kampuchea conflict (which would involve withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and free elections for a new government in Phnom Penh) acceptable to a majority of United Nations members.

### Differences

An alternative argument is that the Soviet bloc will sooner or later be unable to fulfill Hanoi's expectations and this will trigger an anti-Soviet reaction.

Thailand's Deputy Foreign Minister Arun dismisses as wishful thinking the notion that Vietnam might reassess its traditional foreign policy independence and veer away from Moscow, as Egypt, Somalia and Indonesia did in the 1960s and 1970s.

He says that no communist-led state has ever made such a major break. But this overlooks the non-aligned position of Yugoslavia and Rumania which have been successful in cultivating ties with China and the West while retaining working relations with Moscow.

There have been some signs of friction between

Vietnam and the Soviet Union over the past couple of years.

One source of tension has been aid. Hanoi wants larger amounts with fewer conditions. Moscow wants more efficient use of existing aid and an assurance that future demand will decrease.

Eastern European officials in Moscow were recently quoted as saying that the need to channel aid to Poland over the past year has forced a review of assistance programmes for other Soviet allies.

There have also been indications of friction between Hanoi and Moscow over Kampuchea.

While these differences do not threaten the Soviet-Vietnam alliance in the short term, they do point to the likelihood of further conflicts of national interest in the future.

Singapore's Prime Minister Lee said in Jakarta that "if we can settle (Kampuchea) by political means there can be an immediate resolution between Vietnam and Ascan.

"When that happens, we think it is likely, in fact probable, that there will also be a resolution between China and Vietnam, in which case the lines for economic co-operation between Vietnam and America, Vietnam and Japan, and Vietnam and western Europe will reopen." — Depthnews/Age

ASEAN MEMBERS DISAGREE OVER REARMING OF JAPAN

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 Nov 82 p 19

[Article by K.S.C. Pillai in Singapore]

[Text]

SIMMERING concern in many South-East Asian countries over Japan's rearmament plans may come to the boil if Tokyo does not handle the issue with sensitivity, analysts here say.

Two developments have raised the temperature, they say.

The first is Tokyo's clumsy attempt to revise its history textbooks putting a better light on its invasion of China, Korea and South-East Asia. The move has been received with anger in the region.

The second is the proposed expansion of Japan's regional defence role.

### Vietnam

President Suharto of Indonesia and President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines have launched strong criticism of the proposals causing second thoughts in countries which had earlier taken a kinder view of Tokyo's intentions.

Fears that Japan might again emerge as a military giant were aroused when the United States began urging Tokyo to assume more defence responsibilities in the region, including patrolling the sea lanes within 1,000 nautical

miles (1,600 km) of its coastline.

Aware of South-East Asia's worries, successive Japanese Prime Ministers have stressed Japan's defence capability shall be exclusively defensive.

These assurances and growing co-operation in the economic field have allayed fears generated by Japan's unpleasant record as an occupation force during the World War II.

The American disengagement from Vietnam in 1975 and Vietnam's subsequent intervention in Kampuchea made countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) conscious of the inadequacy of their defence capability despite avowals of national resilience.

To Thailand, the "front-line" state, Japan appeared to be the only credible non-communist power with a defence potential adequate to discourage Vietnamese ambitions, and for the first time Thai leaders began proclaiming that they were not afraid of a militarily resurgent Japan.

Thai Foreign Minister Sithi Savetsila was also reported to have said that his country would welcome a security role for Japan in Asia.

Similar sentiment prevailed in Singapore. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said in an interview early this year that with the reduction of US forces after the Vietnam war and the increase in Soviet military presence, Japan should complement US efforts in matching the growing challenge.

Singapore has urged South-East Asia to adopt a realistic attitude towards modern Japan and forget the war.

This official attitude was in sharp contrast to the ferocity of criticism, particularly in the Chinese Press, of Japan's revision of its textbooks.

The Malaysian government view has generally been that as long as Japanese rearmament is for self-defence, there is no cause for concern.

However, the unofficial view, which sometimes reflects official thinking, is more critical. A well-informed commentator said recently Japan's political contribution to peace and stability in this region "cannot come out of the barrel of the gun" and he criticised the proposed defence of Japanese sea lanes.

The mood in Jakarta and Manila is one of outright opposition.

President Suharto reportedly told President

Reagan on a recent trip to the US of his country's concern about a re-armed Japan.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Moehtar Kusumamadja said: "We differentiate between increased expectations for Japan in its immediate vicinity, but we would be very concerned if it were extended farther south."

### Intentions

Meanwhile, President Marcos said recently that while Japan should be able to defend itself "I am against strengthening Japan so that it becomes another threat to the smaller countries of South-East Asia."

President Marcos suggested Japan's intentions would be suspect once it acquired a strong defence capability.

The remarks indicated a considerable hardening in the Filipino leader's stance.

Early this year, he had said the Philippines had no fear of a resurgent military Japan provided the US maintained a military presence in Asia and provided such build-up was for defence purposes and not for aggressive war.

But where to draw the line is the big question mark. — AFP

CSO: 4200/523

## OIL OUTPUT DOWN AS NEW FIELDS FAIL TO MEET EXPECTATIONS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Nov 82 p 19

[Article by Zaw Win in Rangoon]

[Text]

**BURMA** has intensified a search for oil to meet its growing energy needs and avert the possibility of having to import supplies, authoritative sources say.

The need to import oil would be a major setback for the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), which regards self-sufficiency in energy as a main plank of its policies.

Some Western diplomats in Rangoon are already speculating that foreign oil, possibly from Indonesia, has begun to enter the country as a result of a shortfall in local production.

Expectations from new-found inland fields have been too high, the diplomats say. They add that, because of the ideological impact, the Burmese government is unlikely to announce any oil imports it may have to make.

In the first six months of this year Burma produced five million barrels of crude oil, according to a recent official report.

It was an improvement over the 4.5 million barrels produced in the second half of last year. But experts say total production for 1982 is likely to stay around 10 million barrels.

Burmese planners had earlier set a production target of 16.5 million barrels, which has turned out to be over-ambitious even if output can be stepped up for the rest of this year.

In the meantime Burma is saddled with refineries

which can handle more than double the amount of oil now being produced.

An expensive system of communications and services for the industry has been built up, with new refineries and improved storage and transport facilities.

These include a 46-km (29-mile) pipeline from the Mann oilfield in central Burma to the Syrian refinery across the river from Rangoon.

In 1979 there was some optimism that Burma would rejoin the ranks of oil-exporting countries after a 40-year lapse.

The bright outlook was prompted by the fact that inland exploration and drilling by the state-owned Myanma Oil Corporation (MOC) had tripled the output of sulphur-free, high-wax crude from 3.8 million barrels in 1962 to 10.5 million barrels in 1978.

Burma stopped importing crude oil at the rate of two million barrels a year in 1975 when production inched past its pre-war record of eight million barrels.

A subsequent major effort to develop new wells, particularly at Mann, and an improvement in transport facilities from the country's top fields, led to increased production. One million barrels were actually exported to Japan in 1980.

But since then production from the inland oilfields has been falling.

At the Mann field, which was opened in 1970 and produces most of Burma's oil, output has decreased from 24,000 barrels in 1979 to 20,000 barrels now.

A new field at Letpando, central Burma, in which high hopes were placed, has fallen far short of expectations. Production there has all but ceased, informed sources say.

Burma's total oil output is now 20 per cent higher than it was under British domination before the Second World War. But at the same time the population has doubled from 17 million to 34 million.

Before the war 6,138 wells were operating in the central Burma oilfields, but almost all were destroyed in the face of Japanese invasion.

The Myanma Corporation is the offspring of three private companies, British-owned Burma Oil, Indo-Burma Petroleum and Nath Singh. These were merged in a joint enterprise with the government in 1954 and subsequently nationalised.

Two major constraints on Burma's search for oil since the nationalisation of the industry seem to have been shortage of capital and technology.

The government's policy is to seek foreign assistance in industries that need heavy capital outlay, such as oil, but it does not allow joint ventures.

In November 1981 Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha announced three major inland oil finds — two in the Irrawaddy delta and one near the ancient temple

city of Pagan.

The Myanma Corporation said one field at Kyontani in the delta and the one near Pagan "fall within the category of the giant oilfields of the world."

But a later official report said test wells at the sites of the new discoveries produced little oil.

Now it seems unlikely that any of the three sites will become producing fields in the near future.

Burma will resume offshore drilling this month with two exploratory test wells to be sunk in the Gulf of Martaban, about 100 km (60 miles) south of Rangoon.

A Japanese consortium called the Burma Petroleum Development Corporation has lent US\$16.8 million to Myanma to drill the wells, at comparatively low depths of between 18 and 90 metres (60 and 300 feet).

US and Japanese experts sank 12 test wells off the southern coast between 1972 and 1974. Operations were halted after four of them showed traces of natural gas but no oil.

Another effort was made in 1975, along the south and southwest coasts, with contracts awarded to foreign companies including Exxon Corporation's Esso subsidiary and Compagnie Francaise Des Petroles.

But drilling was suspended two years later after negative results from 17 test wells. — Reuter

CSO: 4200/525

REPORT THAT JAKARTA WILL CUT SPENDING, POSTPONE PROJECTS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 22

[Text]

JAKARTA, Nov. 10  
THE Indonesian government has decided to slash spending and shelve many projects in the planning stage because of shortfalls in oil and other revenues, a slower growth rate and a higher balance of payments deficit, well-informed sources said today.

They said the decision followed fresh advice the government had taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), only six months after the World Bank said there was a greater risk in cutting back the country's ambitious development plans.

Development spending will be tighter in the annual budget to March 31, 1984, which will show effects of the recession, Minister of State for Administrative Reforms Johannes Sumarlin told Parliament early this week.

Indonesian officials say they believe that with some belt tightening at home and prudent overseas borrowing, the country can ride out the recession.

"Everyone is aware of the Mexico trap. We are in a much better condition to avoid it than many middle income developing countries, but we must face realities," said one senior official in a reference to debt problems.

Development spending is planned to total US\$13.76 billion in the US\$24.9 billion 1982-83 budget.

The World Bank said in a confidential report issued six months ago that the government could maintain a real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 7.5 per cent this year and envisaged a current account deficit of US\$4.4 billion.

But the report, based on the assumption that world oil demand would pick up in the second half of 1982, is now being challenged by other government advisors, notably the IMF, the informed sources said.

A study issued yesterday by the US Embassy here said it was difficult to predict a real GDP growth of more than four per cent for 1982 and forecast a US\$7 to US\$8 billion current account deficit.

Director-General of Foreign Trade Suhadi Mangkusuwondo told businessmen in a speech yesterday that commodity exports — mainly coffee, rubber, tin and timber — would not recover to their 1980 levels until the end of the decade.

Value of non-oil exports dropped from US\$6.17 billion in 1979-80 to US\$4.28 billion in 1981-82, he said.

Preliminary figures from the Bank of Indonesia show that total exports in the first six months of 1982, compared with the same 1981 period, were 13 per cent lower at US\$9.9 billion. — Reuter

CSO: 4200/527

INDONESIA

MAINTAINING GOOD RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM URGED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Jakarta KOMPAS--The Government of Indonesia should continue its contacts with Vietnam, maintain solidarity with ASEAN, and criticize the invasion of Cambodia. Dr Juwono Sudarsono made this statement to KOMPAS yesterday afternoon. The vice chairman of the Parliamentary Commission I from the Golkar fraction, Marzuki Darusman, said that the foreign policy of Indonesia toward Vietnam should be firm and at least be correct.

And a member of the Parliamentary Commission I from the PPP fraction, Drs Ramly Nurhapy, said that the existing foreign policy toward the Cambodian-Vietnamese issue, should be maintained.

According to Juwono Sudarsono, Indonesia practiced a dualistic diplomacy, maintaining solidarity with other ASEAN countries on the Cambodian issue while continuing its contacts with Vietnam.

He said that through this policy Indonesia displays its independence. It does not put too much pressure on Vietnam, but it also does not accept the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. The instructor of political science at the University of Indonesia said that Indonesia is aware that some ASEAN countries, such as the Philippines and Thailand, believe there is a need to apply political and military pressure on Vietnam. Indonesia disagrees, feeling that this will be provocative and will invite the further involvement of the superpowers in Southeast Asia. He said "The United States and PRC will increase their support of the ASEAN countries and the Soviet Union its support of Vietnam."

He said Indonesia's sympathy toward Vietnam is intended to encourage Hanoi to contribute to the regional resilience of Southeast Asia "so that Southeast Asian countries will be the masters in their own house in resolving the problems that error in their area."

Juwono said, that Indonesia would like to see a compromise on the Cambodian issue, would like to find a common meeting ground for the two opposing strategies where Vietnam stubbornly defends its military presence in Cambodia, and ASEAN strives to gain legal recognition for the Cambodian Democratic Government in the international community.

Indonesia would like Vietnam to desist from its stubborn attitude on Cambodia by accepting the conditions proposed by ASEAN. Indonesia also wants other ASEAN countries to curtail their abuse of Vietnam.

In addition Juwono Sudarsono said, that in the long run Vietnam could serve as a buffer against any attack the PRC might make toward the south.

Indonesia appreciates Vietnam's desire to establish a secure Indochina. Vietnam's sense of insecurity can be traced back to its historic hostilities with the Khmer people and the invasion by PRC. Hanoi's efforts to maintain the security of Indochina have included the establishment of treaties with neighboring countries, including Laos.

He said that is why Vietnam invaded Cambodia when the Pol Pot regime carried out provocative actions against the Vietnamese between 1976 and 1978.

Marzuki Darusman feels that Indonesian foreign policy toward Cambodia and Vietnam is not dualistic. He said, "Foreign policy cannot be implemented along a narrow path that follows a single developing issue."

The Cambodian issue is an issue which is solely dependent upon Vietnam. Unless there is a change in the position agreed on in the talks of the ASEAN foreign ministers, Indonesia certainly will reaffirm its fundamental position that Vietnam must leave Cambodia.

He said it would be interesting if Vietnam was willing to explain what was discussed with Soviet leaders recently in connection with a Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

According to Darusman, this would probably help our general understanding of the present Vietnamese position.

Noting that both Vietnam and the PRC embrace the communist ideology, he said that perceptions of the threat posed by the two countries are keyed to their ability to create a destabilizing effect on countries around them.

Drs Ramly Nurhapy, a commission member and representative of the PPP fraction, said that the hopes that present Indonesian foreign policy toward Cambodia-Vietnam is maintained.

He said he disagreed with critics who feel that Indonesian foreign policy toward Cambodia-Vietnam is dualistic, and also with observers who say that Indonesia simply follows other ASEAN countries in its policy on Cambodia.

He said that in accordance with its active and independent foreign policy, Indonesia does not want to see other countries colonized, nor does it want to see foreign interference in any country's affairs.

Although the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia is denounced, this does not mean that we have to be hostile and unfriendly toward Vietnam. He said, that good relationships with that country must be maintained.

According to Ramly Nurhapy, Vietnam can become a bulwark against infiltration by the PRC, and therefore good relations with Vietnam must be cultivated.

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL LOAN NEEDS EXPECTED TO DOUBLE IN 1983

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Text]

A RAPIDLY growing balance of payments deficit is expected to double Indonesia's public sector foreign commercial loan requirement next year, according to a highly placed senior banker in the Indonesian capital.

The government may well be forced to seek foreign commercial loans of approaching US\$2 billion (M\$4.8 billion) in 1983, up from around US\$1 billion or so this year. Including new concessional and semi-concessional loans this is likely to push Indonesia's medium and long term public external disbursed and outstanding debt from around US\$17 billion now to well over US\$20 billion by the end of 1983.

The prime reason for such a large increase in overseas commercial borrowing is Indonesia's growing balance of payments problems. In its bi-annual report on the Indonesian economy, published yesterday, the US Embassy in Jakarta

forecast a current account deficit of US\$7.5 billion for 1982-83, three times the US\$2.4 billion deficit recorded in 1981-82. Debt service payments are expected to increase sharply from just US\$2 billion in 1981 to more than US\$2.8 billion in 1983, but this should remain well within acceptable limits.

On Monday, Dr J. Ismael, managing director of Indonesia's central bank, for the first time publicly underlined the poor short term economic outlook for Indonesia's economy. In an unusually frank and well received speech outlining Indonesia's external borrowing requirements and debt management strategy, he said that falling government export earnings from oil and other major commodities had already forced a significant increase in the country's borrowing requirements.

He said that the Indonesian government had

borrowed US\$960 million from commercial banks in the eight months since April this year, and expected to borrow again heavily next year. This represents a 15 per cent increase over last year's public sector overseas commercial borrowing of US\$833 million, and bankers do not rule out further loans being made this year.

Dr Ismael was however careful to point out that unlike Mexico, Poland and Argentina, Indonesia was if anything under-borrowed despite being among the world's top seven or eight borrowers.

"Our medium and long term external debt of US\$16.5 billion was equivalent to less than 20 per cent of GDP and approximately three quarters of our gross export earnings in 1981." At the end of fiscal 1981-82, Indonesia's debt service ratio (measured against gross export earnings) was 14.9

per cent. These ratios were well within prudent limits, he said.

Most foreign bankers and economists in Indonesia would concur with Dr Ismael's view. The country's foreign exchange reserves are still substantial. Official government reserves are currently US\$4.3 billion and in addition the state banking sector had net foreign assets of around US\$2 billion. For some time now Indonesia has been able to secure extremely good terms on its foreign commercial borrowing. The most recent syndicated loan of US\$250 million managed by Chase Manhattan commanded a rate of just % over Libor, finer terms than obtained by France on its recent US\$4 billion jumbo loan. — FT

CSO: 4200/527

OIL PRICES CUT TO BOOST DECLINING EXPORTS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Nov 82 p 14

[Text]

JAKARTA, Nov. 12

FEELING the impact of the current oil glut, Indonesia has finally cut its oil prices in a bid to boost declining exports in a depressed world market.

South-East Asia's biggest oil producer, Indonesia has begun to look into ways of offsetting the effects of the oil glut which has caused a severe drop in world oil demand and forced the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) to lower its unified reference price at US\$34 per barrel.

"It is the first encouraging step which will have a positive effect on sales in the next three months," an oil company executive commented.

"For next year, we are not optimistic. The market is saturated and a few countries offer prices considerably below the present Opec prices... These oil price cuts could boost oil production by some 15 per cent in the next two or three months," an expert said.

The price cuts, which apply to 19 types of oil for exports from yesterday, range from 47 cents to US\$1.25 a barrel. They have been expected since last August. But Indone-

sian oil officials said at the time prices would not drop and no plan had been made to lower them.

Today's announcement of price cuts was expected to persuade consumers to buy more Indonesian oil at relatively cheap prices.

Japan is Indonesia's leading economic partner and the Tokyo government is pressuring Japanese companies to continue to buy Indonesian oil despite its high price, an oil expert said. Even with the new cuts, prices set by Pertamina are still above those of the free market.

Pertamina officials said they expected the price cuts to boost the country's oil revenues eventually.

The price reductions, the first official cuts in one year, followed a statement by Mining Minister Dr Subroto on Wednesday that the oil revenue target of US\$14 billion for the 1982-83 fiscal year ending next April 1 would not be achieved because of declining oil demand.

He indicated that the government would make some "readjustment."

Indonesia, which has a production capacity of 1.6 million barrels a day, has now curbed its output to 1.3 million barrels a day in line with an Opec decision. In fact, Indonesia is not even able to sell the total 1.3 million barrels a day. In October, Indonesian oil output did not exceed 1.2 million barrels a day, informed sources here said.

Pertamina has sold a few oil shipments below the official price, the same source added.

Indonesia, which has launched an ambitious development programme, is hard hit by any fluctuation in its oil sales, which represent around 70 per cent of the country's budget. The Indonesian government has decided, in line with the advice of the World Bank, not to decrease its investment and to borrow more funds on the international market to overcome this "difficult period."

The growth rate of 7.6 per cent in 1981 will possibly drop even below 4 per cent in 1982, said a recent economic report from the US Embassy here. — AFP

CSO: 4200/527

#### FAMILY PLANNING METHODS DISCUSSED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesia 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Yogyakarta, 19 Oct--The increase in the number of people practicing family planning in Indonesia over the past 12 years can be measured by the increase in pill consumption, but data from the National Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKBN) show that the continuity rate for pill users is lower than the continuity rates for users of IUD's, condoms and injections.

Recently the chief of the Population Studies and Research Center (PPSK) of Gadjah Mada University, Masri Singarimbun, told a SINAR HARAPAN reporter that the continuity rate for pill users was relatively smaller than the rates for users of other birth control devices. The continuity rate for condom users is 52.1 percent, for IUD users 79.7 percent, and for pill users 47.1 percent after the second year. This indicates that there is a drastic decline in interest in the pill method as compared to the IUD and condom methods.

If the government intends to promote the pill method in its family planning program then the first thing to be done is to raise the continuity rate. The demand for oral contraceptives increases each year. In 1970 the BKKBN distributed 900,000 pills, and this year the figure has increased to 64.4 million.

At the same time an effort must be made to promote IUD usage. This has been the preferred method since the start of the family planning program, both here and in Malaysia. However, public interest in the use of IUD's has never been high and so it has been necessary to adjust to the public's "taste" and push the use of oral contraceptives, even though there is a high dropout rate.

Consumption of birth control pills is high in Indonesia because of the large population. But we must make a careful study of what motivates people to stop using the pill. "Although there are many pill users, there are also many drop-outs, which is self-defeating."

Data from Java and Bali indicate that only 75.4 percent of the people who begin using the pill are still using it 6 months later.

The picture is different for IUD users. They have a 93.4 percent continuity rate after 6 months. After 1 year the continuity rate for pill users falls to 64.2 percent, which means that 35 percent drop out. After a 2 year period the

continuity rate for pill users drops to only 47.1 percent, which means that more than half (52.9 percent) drop out.

IUD users have a 89.8 percent continuity rate after 1 year and a 79.7 rate after 2 years.

The chief of the PPSK has asked that in order for the rural population to adjust to the program and to ensure the success of the program, the side effects of the pills should not be exaggerated.

In the next 10 years, the government expects to double the number of people who practice family planning from the present 9 million to around 20 million. The yearly consumption of 65 million packets of pills is expected to increase to around 100 million packets. Even so, the most important goal is to devise a method of maintaining a high continuity rate for pill users.

12202  
CSO: 4213/16

## PROVINCE OVERCOMES PERENNIAL FOOD SHORTAGE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Nov 82 p 21

## [Article by Warieff Djajanto in Kupang]

**[Text]** ONLY four years ago, the island province of East Nusa Tenggara, 2,000 kilometres east of Jakarta, was a land of widespread hunger and economic desolation.

Armies of rats infested the ricefields and posed a stiff competition to the 2.8 million islanders for the meagre harvest. The massive destruction of crops by rodents created near-famine conditions in the province.

But this year, East Nusa Tenggara has made a phenomenal turn-around in its rice and maize output. Through an intensified production campaign dubbed "Operation Prosperous (ONM), the province has attained self-sufficiency in rice and maize for the first time in history.

The "miracle" has won national acclaim, and no less than President Suharto has visited the province to convey his congratulations to the islanders for their feat.

Governor Ben Maoi told the President that the province has not only hurdled the perennial problem of food shortages; it has also produced a modest surplus this year of 23,397 tons of maize and rice.

This year's total rice production was 266,757 tons while the island's total consumption at 82.1 kg per capita a year amounts to only 243,360 tons.

Maize, the main staple of the people, is expected to register a production of 242,481 tons this year, and with consumption estimated at 172,315, there will be a surplus of 69,166 tons.

Mr Marsono, head of the provincial agriculture service, told *Depthnews* that the government applies a mixed bag of pressure and incentives to intensify agricultural production. Farmers are told to step up their efforts to produce more while the government extends the necessary assistance to them under the ONM programme, he said.

ONM now covers 160,000 farmers, compared to only 60,000 before the rice and maize production campaign was intensified. He said the government has devised a strategy of "command and suggestion" to instill greater efficiency among government personnel involved in the programme.

Mr Pellokila, head of the East Nusa Tenggara Regional Agriculture Office, explained that "it is not the people that are ordered by command. What the people get are better services in terms of credits, fertilisers, pesticides and marketing facilities."

Farmer-participants of the programme receive a credit package of 40,000 rupiah (US\$64). By employing modern farming techniques, they

increased their harvest from 1.2 tons to three tons per hectare.

Maize farmers receive less credit of 30,000 rupiah (US\$48) but production also increased from 0.8 tons to two tons per hectare.

Mr Marsono admitted that although self-sufficiency in rice and corn has been achieved, shortages still hold certain depressed areas of the province. This has been attributed to problems of distribution because of lack of transportation facilities and road networks.

But the overall picture of food supply has changed dramatically from one of widespread shortages to that of abundance. The pockets of hunger are found in East Sumba, South Central Timor and the island groups of Alor and Solor. He said that what is considered enough for a person to eat is 162 kg of rice a year.

"The rice and corn surplus looks good on paper," he said, adding that "geography and lack of physical infrastructures present innumerable obstacles to the efficient distribution of farm products in the area."

The province consists of 100 islands and islets. This situation often leads to massive surpluses in certain areas, and dire shortages in others.

"There is definitely a big problem transporting

food from a surplus to a deficient area," Mr Marsono said.

Food mobilisation and marketing are the responsibility of the Dolog, the provincial depot of the foodstock authority. It has 13 task forces which buy rice and corn from farmers in high-production areas.

Chrisman Silitonga, Dolog chief of East Nusa Tenggara, said that the government has set aside three billion rupiah (US\$48 million) for the purchase of rice and corn.

He said that this year, Dolog will transport 600 tons of foodstuffs from Manggarai (West Flores) and Alor to food-deficient areas through Kupang.

Dolog's problems range from lack of roads and ports to storage facilities and labour. "The most we can do now is to build emergency storehouses at the ports," Mr Silitonga said.

But construction of auxiliary facilities will take time and huge expenses, and right now Dolog's budget is limited to the purchase of farm products.

But Dolog officials are undaunted. "If we have succeeded in turning back the tide of massive hunger in only two years, there's no reason why we can't do something about the other problems," a Dolog official said. Depthnews Asia

RICE PRODUCTION TARGETED AT 25 MILLION TONS IN 1983

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

INDONESIA'S rice production increased by 36 per cent in the last five years, or an annual 7.2 per cent from 1978 to 1982, Agricultural Minister Sudharsono Hadisaputro said yesterday.

In his remarks at the opening of the National Conference on Food Production, Sudharsono said the country's rice production grossed 17.5 million tons in 1978, 17.8 million tons in 1979, 20.1 million in 1980, 20.2 million last year and reached 23.8 million tons up to September this year.

He said out of the increased volume during the last five years, 881,000 tons were allotted to the national reserve in 1978, 431,000 tons in 1979, 1.6 million tons in 1980, 1.9 million tons in 1981 and over 2 million tons this year up to September.

Besides purchasing domestic rice, the gov-

ernment has also imported rice toward building a national rice reserve with a planned figure of 5 million tons, Mr Sudharsono said.

During the five years, he said imported rice showed a downward trend from 1.2 million tons to 458,000 tons lately. Indonesia has reached basic rice self-sufficiency this year, but rice production must be continuously increased to cope with an increasing population and to build up the rice reserve for the sake of price stability, he said.

The minister said rice production in 1983 should be raised by about 5 per cent over this year's production to some 25 million tons.

■ INCREASED rice prices in most of Indonesia have increased the country's October inflation rate to 1.24 per cent, compared with 0.88 per cent for the preceding

JAKARTA, Nov. 10 month, the Central Statistics Board has announced.

Rice is one of over 100 items which are monitored in 17 provincial capitals to determine the inflation rate.

The board said it had risen by 10.41 per cent in Palembang (South Sumatra), 17.16 per cent in Pontianak (West Kalimantan) and 21.79 per cent in Yogyakarta (Central Java) in the last two months.

The board gave no reason for the rice price increases which came amidst government forecasts the rice harvest this year would not be much affected by the prolonged dry season.

With two months still to go, the inflation rate for the year becomes 8.64 per cent, comparing with 6.9 per cent for the same January-October period of last year. — AP, AFP

CSO: 4200/527

CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM ON ACHIEVEMENT OF RICE SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 82 p 19

[Article by Warief Djajanto in Jakarta]

[Text]

INDONESIA has attained self-sufficiency in rice but it's a tenuous feat, and nobody is crowing about it.

Instead, the achievement has elicited official caution that adverse weather and a booming population remain a perennial drawback that could easily erase the gains achieved after years of striving.

The prevalent fear is that better times in the agricultural sector might bring about complacency and push rice back to where it was before self-sufficiency was finally attained.

Still, Indonesians have a good reason to be happy. Only five years ago, a noted Western professor said that Indonesia would never produce enough rice for its own needs.

He said that geographical limits in Java for agricultural pursuits had been reached, and the land already cultivated had been cultivated extensively to the point of barrenness.

Cultivating land outside of Java had become unprofitable because of the prohibitive cost of land, labour and inputs.

The Western professor said that the failed South Sumatra rice estates were a case in point. The government had plunged into the South Sumatra

project with enthusiasm, backed by a gargantuan budget. But after the swamplands were turned into ricefields, the project was abandoned because harvest did not justify the costs.

Indonesia never quite overcame the trauma of its sad experience with the South Sumatra project. This national pessimism was reinforced by the so-called importation syndrome, an accepted feeling that the country was doomed to a destiny of a perennial rice importer.

Conditions in the fields and the year rice production did little to change this feeling of helplessness. In 1978 Indonesia imported 1.2 million metric tons of rice. The past year was a particularly bad year for rice production.

The import figure continued to soar, so much so that Indonesia's rice importation in 1979 hit an all-time high of 2.6 million metric tons.

However, last Aug. 16, President Suharto stated in his Independence Day speech that Indonesia finally attained self-sufficiency in rice.

The presidential announcement failed to evoke national jubilation. It was not even considered a major portion of his speech. Newspaper reports on the speech fo-

cussed on the political aspects of the speech and the story on the rice self-sufficiency of the country was buried in small prints in the inside pages.

The President himself probably wanted to downplay his announcement on rice production. Indonesia, he said, had chalked up a 7.8 per cent economic growth rate, including the once feeble growth performer, rice.

But upward movement in rice production had actually started in 1978. By 1981 rice production totalled 22.2 metric tons, surpassing the 1984 production target of the Third Five-Year Plan (1979-84) by 2.3 metric tons.

This means that rice production in 1981 had surpassed the 1973 figure by a hefty 27 per cent. This year, production is expected to reach 23 million tons.

"With the substantially high increases of produc-

tion in the past several years, in practical terms we have reached rice self-sufficiency in 1982," President Suharto said.

Already, the government has fine-tuned the mechanism to gather in the harvest. Bulog, the government foodstock authority, is expected to purchase two million metric tons of domestic rice for the national grain stock. By the end of this year Bulog's grains stock, including maize, should reach 2.7 million metric tons.

But the government's target for a food reserve is more than that. Government economic planners said that Indonesia now has a rice stock of five million metric tons, which is considered enough to feed the population for 100 days under famine conditions.

The increase in rice production has been reflected by the downtrend in import expenditures.

Last year, Indonesia's rice import declined to 430,000 metric tons from the previous year's total of 1.2 million metric tons.

The country's campaign for self-sufficiency in rice had been characterised by a series of reserves. When the government launched its first Five-Year Plan in 1969, it envisaged rice self-sufficiency in five years. It didn't happen.

At the start of the second plan in 1974, government officials said self-sufficiency in the cereal would be achieved by the fourth year of the plan. It, too, did not materialise.

Burned by their predictions, government experts refused to commit the Third Five-Year Plan to the attainment of rice self-sufficiency. But the elusive target was achieved during the third year of the third plan.

Much of the credit for the phenomenal performance in the agricultural

sector has been heaped on the government's Insus (special intensification) programme, which was launched in 1979. The Insus succeeds the Bimas and the Inmas (mass guidance and mass intensification) programmes which used agricultural extension officers extensively in new farming methods, mobilisation of credit facilities and the scientific application of fertilisers.

The Insus programme underscores the need for the active participation of farmer's association and groups in cultivating a given area of land.

An added incentive to increased rice production is the holding of rice production competitions among farmers. The scheme has worked splendidly.

But as Agriculture Minister Sudarsono Hadiputro said last year, the state of self-sufficiency in rice in Indonesia is far from being a permanent fixture of the Indonesian economy.

He said a country may experience a surplus this year, but it could very well plunge into scarcity due to production shortfalls caused by a variety of causes.—*Depthnews Asia*

CSO: 4200/528

INDONESIA

SCIENTISTS URGED TO RETURN HOME TO REPLACE FOREIGN EXPERTS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 28 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Hamburg (AB)--The Indonesian Government has made an appeal to senior Indonesian scientists and academicians, who are now working overseas, to return home to replace foreign experts, who presently are earning DM 30,000 to \$17,000 per month.

This appeal was extended by Engr Sulaiman Wiriadijaya, director of Basic and Applied Research of the Board of Research and Applied Technology (BPPGT), on Monday evening at a meeting with members of the Indonesian Association of Professionals and Scientists in Hamburg.

According to Sulaiman, the use of foreign experts is unavoidable because there are not enough native experts in Indonesia to manage projects that have to be completed on schedule.

The BPPGT and projects administered by the minister of research and technology, Prof Dr B. J. Habibie, such as PAL Inc, Nurtanio Inc and Puspitek, need senior experts and especially engineers who have at least 10 years work experience in foreign countries, said Sulaiman. Sulaiman is also director of technology for PAL Inc in Surabaya.

Sulaiman said that results of aptitude and job tests show that graduates of foreign universities are preferred to graduates of universities in Indonesia. This does not mean that foreign graduates are brighter than local ones, but results from the fact that foreign universities have standard graduation requirements and local universities do not.

He said that practical work is one of the best methods for the transfer of technology. He added that foreign experts working in Indonesia, apart from getting high wages, gain more proficiency and skill in their trade and become even more expert. "Why should we not do it ourselves?" he asked.

Some people at the meeting who hold degrees and doctorates in engineering said they were interested in returning to Indonesia but were concerned about the hardships they might face there. In reply to a question about the amount of remuneration they would receive, Sulaiman answered, "Senior scientists who have 10 years of experience will be provided with housing and wages which are adequate under Indonesian standards."

He rejected a request that foreign graduates be given better wages and benefits than their local counterparts. He said, "I think that the most important thing is to develop your career. If your job performance is superior, you will advance more rapidly."

12202  
CSO: 4213/16

PRIORITY TO DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE POWER SOURCES

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 p 19

[Article by Warief Djajanto in Jakarta]

[Text]

UNDAUNTED by recession, Indonesia continues to pour millions of dollars into the development of alternative and indigenous energy sources, particularly geothermal and hydroelectric power. The bold initiative appears to be paying off handsomely.

One unit of a geothermal project in Kamojang, West Java, is scheduled for completion in October, marking Indonesia's first major plunge into geothermal energy development.

A joint endeavour of New Zealand and Indonesia, the US\$37.5 million Unit One has a power generating capacity of 30 megawatts (mw). This would mean a saving in crude oil of 540,000 barrels a year of US\$18.3 million at the current market price of US\$34 per barrel.

Units Two and Three, each with a generating capacity of 55 mw, will be operational in 1987 and 1990 respectively. The Kamojang project is being undertaken by the Geothermal Energy New Zealand Ltd, a private New Zealand firm, and three state-owned Indonesian firms.

### Pioneer

These are the Directorate of Volcanology, Pertamina, the state-owned oil company, and PLN, the state electric company. The Directorate of Volcanology is in charge

of exploration research. Pertamina will handle the drilling, while PLN takes care of power generation.

Geothermal power development in Kamojang was first probed in 1918. However, the first comprehensive survey got under way only in 1971 under a bilateral aid programme between Indonesia and New Zealand, a pioneer in geothermal power development.

Mr Semiawan, project manager of the Greater Jakarta and West Java Power Grid, told *Depthnews* that Kamojang's rated capacity of 140 mw will be augmented by a transmission grid to supply electricity to South-west Java.

The productive lifespan of the 25 geothermal wells planned for construction is 50 years. They range from 935 to 2,000 metres deep.

Another project — this time, a steam power generating plant — is under construction in Surabaya, also in West Java. The plant is expected to become operational next year.

The 400 mw plant will be fuelled by 200,000 tons of coal a month from the Bukit Asam coal mines in South Sumatra. The coal will be transported to the plant by rail. The World Bank and the Canadian government have put up a credit line of US\$120.2 million for the rail network alone.

In Central Java, survey work has already started on the Maung hydroelectric project, described as the country's biggest with a total capacity of 250 mw.

A key feature of the project is a 179 metre-high dam over the Merawu River in the Banjarnegara district. The detail design of the plant was started this year and will be finished in 1984. The project is scheduled for completion in 1990.

### Financing

Sujudi Surachmat, PLN manager for hydroelectric power in Central Java, said about US\$315 million of the total appropriation of US\$480 million would be secured from foreign sources.

He said the plant will provide 450,000 mw hours of power annually. That will mean savings of 270,000 tons of crude oil a year worth US\$57.74 million.

About 15 kilometres away from the proposed Maung dam is the site of the multi-purpose Mrica hydroelectric plant. The plant will have a 90-metre-high dam built on the Serayu River. It will have three units of 60 mw each. The US\$480 million plant will be operational in 1988.

Part of the financing for the plant will come from Sweden and Britain, amounting to US\$273 million. Mrica will produce 540,000 mw hours annually. Fuel savings from its operation are estimated at 324,000 tons annually or US\$69.28 million.

At the Mrica corner-stone-laying ceremony last Aug. 1, Mining and Energy Minister Subroto said Indonesia's hydroelectric power capacity will be boosted from the present 513 mw to 1,999 mw by 1988.

### Natural gas

Other hydroelectric power plants under construction are in Saguling with a power generating capacity of 700 mw, and Cirata with a generating capacity of 500 mw. Both are in West Java.

Hydroelectric plants are also planned for Central Java. The Weringin and Lutut plants will be completed in 1992-93, the 75 mw Karang Sambung plant by 1992-93, and the 30 mw Kali Putin plant by 1993-94.

Smaller hydroelectric projects are now being built by the Public Works

Department. These include the two Wonogiri plants and one at Wadaslintang in Central Java.

Minister Subroto told *Depthnews* that while the construction of hydroelectric plants require huge investments, maintenance cost is cheap.

Another major source of energy being tapped by the government is natural gas. At present, only three cities — Jakarta, Bogor and Cirebon — are served with natural gas.

The government plans to develop natural gas sources in the five other cities of Semarang, Medan, Bandung, Surabaya and Ujung Pandang.

Oil currently accounts for over 80 per cent of Indonesia's energy needs. Natural gas comes in next at 16.28 per cent, hydroelectric power, 2.9 per cent, and coal 0.51 per cent.

By 1990, government planners are confident that petroleum dependence will go down to 60 per cent. By that time also, gas will account for 20 per cent of the nation's energy needs, hydroelectric power, 6.5 per cent; coal, 11.24 per cent; and geothermal, 1.8 per cent.

— *Depthnews Asia*

CSO: 4200/528

INDONESIA

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONS ELECTIONS HELD

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] The election of leaders of parliamentary commissions and other parliamentary organizations went smoothly on Wednesday in Parliament.

The commissions are headed by the following persons: Commission I: Chairman H. Ismail Hasan Metareum, LL.M. (FPP, United Development Party fraction) and Vice Chairmen H. Manaf Lubis (FKP, Golkar fraction), Marzuki Darusman (FKP), Suyud bin Wahyu (F-ABRI, Armed Forces fraction), and Subekti (F-PDI, Indonesian Democratic Party Fraction). Commission II: Chairman Mukadji Martodiredjo (F-ABRI) and Vice Chairman Warsito Puspoyo (FKP), Yuwono Asbarin (FKP), Mohammad Sulaeman (FPP) and Adipranoto (F-PDI). Commission III: Chairman Andi Mochtar (FKP) and Vice Chairmen Sulaeman Tjakrawiguna (FKP), HM Thamrin (FPP), Muhammadyah Hadji (F-ABRI) and Dudisingagilaga (F-ABRI), Warno Hardjo (FKP), H. Pamudji (F-PDI) and Imam Churmaen (FPP). Commission V: Chairman Hidayat Natakusumadja (FKP) and Vice Chairmen Andi Patarai (FKP), Suseno (F-ABRI), Achmad Subagyo (F-PDI) and Ismail Mokogombang (FPP). Commission VI: Chairman Rachmad Witular (FKP) and Vice Chairmen Amir Yudowinarno (F-ABRI), Aziz Larenteng (FKP), Jusuf Merukh (F-PDI) and Bachtiar Sutiono (FPP). Commission VII: Chairman H.A.A. Malik (FPP) and Vice Chairmen Nurmadjib (FKP), Nopian Kaman (FKP), Hodmah Harahap (F-ABRI) and Kimas Fahruddin (F-PDI). National Budget Commission: Chairman Wiratno Puspoatmodjo (F-ABRI) and Vice Chairmen Johnny Simanjuntak (FKP), Riavia Siata (FKP), Hamzah Haz (FPP) and Parulian Silalahi (F-PDI). Commission VIII: Chairman HM Munasir (FPP) and Vice Chairmen Sukantyo Jahya (F-ABRI), Pudjah Masyur Harahap (FKP), Mrs Salkon Wigena (FKP) and Panangiang Siregar (F-PDI). Commission IX: Chairman Ki Suratman (FKP) and Vice Chairmen Sudarsono Mertoprawiro (F-ABRI), Bawatiman (FKP), HM Saleh (FPP) and Sumaryo (F-PDI). Commission X: Chairman Marsusi (F-PDI) and Vice Chairmen Sumrahadi (F-ABRI), Imam Sudarwo (FKP), Mrs Tati Sumiarno (FKP) and HM Zamroni (FPP). Household Affairs Committee: Chairmen Sugiharso (FKP) and Vice Chairmen P.A. Lingga (F-ABRI), Miss Sri Redjeki (FKP), Y.E. Siregar (PDI) and Sarkawibasri (FPP). Intraparliamentary Cooperation Committee: Chairman Sutardi (FKP) and Vice Chairmen Kusnaedi Bagdja (F-ABRI), Widiapranata (FWP), Sutomo HR (F-PDI) and Muhammad Djafar Sidik (FPP).

12202  
CSO: 4213/16

## ALL MOTOR VEHICLE COMPONENTS TO BE LOCALLY PRODUCED

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Nov 82 p 19

## [Article by Warief Djajanto in Jakarta]

[Text] BY 1987, cars rolling off Indonesian assembly lines will have to be totally manufactured locally. This means all components for motor vehicle assembly will have to be domestically produced and no longer imported.

The government's determination to implement the plan was expressed by Industry Minister Mr A.R. Soehoed. "The government's plan on this question is already fixed. Motor vehicle assemblers must not be carried away by short term profits that would induce them not to advance to the manufacturing stage," he said in dedicating a car assembly plant recently.

**Preference**

According to Minister Soehoed, Indonesia currently is the biggest automobile market in South-East Asia. Half of the market in the five-member Association of South-East Asian Nations is in this country, he added.

In 1981, 209,000 four-wheel motor vehicles were produced in Indonesia, up from 173,000 in 1980. Most of those produced are in the so-called commercial vehicle category — buses, trucks, pickups and vans — totaling 183,000 units. In contrast, only 26,000 sedan-type cars were built.

Since the government ban on imported cars in 1974, the Indonesian automobile industry has gradually developed from assembly of totally imported components to

assembly of locally manufactured parts.

The industry now manufactures its own radiators, springs, shock absorbers, mufflers, glass panes, car seats and bodies, cabins and chassis for vehicles under one ton, tyres, wheels and fuel tanks.

Over the next five years the industry hopes to produce its own engines, transmissions, axles and steering suspension systems.

In a trial-and-error start, Indonesia's open-door foreign investment law of 1967 allowed a multitude of foreign car makers to set up assembly plants and dealerships. European and Japanese makes, in particular, fiercely fought it out in the limited Indonesian market. American models found it hard to compete because of the Indonesians' lack of preference for gas guzzlers.

The small turnover of top models like Volvo, Mercedes, Toyota and Nissan were nevertheless considered as money-spinners in the 1970s.

Great demand from a growing number of affluent Indonesians permitted car manufacturers and dealers to increase the price tag five to six

times the listed price in the country of origin. Thus a brand-new Mercedes 280 could fetch US\$30,000 from an Indonesian buyer compared to the US\$5,000 for a West German customer.

Demand for privately-owned passenger cars levelled off in the late 1970s. The big market now is in commercial vehicles. And the reason is not hard to find.

**Initial boom**

Steady economic growth of between five and nine per cent annually over the past five has spurred a need for transport vehicles to serve the various expanding sectors of the economy.

Construction firms need trucks to carry steel and cement to work sites. Farmers and co-operatives depend on pickups to deliver their agricultural produce to the big towns and cities. Manufacturing firms use vans to transport their packaged goods to distributors. Commuters count on city buses as well as other means for inter-city travel.

There is a greater preponderance of Fuso diesel trucks from Mitsubishi and Mercedes passenger buses on the

roads in Java and the other islands than private cars.

Following the initial boom of makes that scrambled for customers in Indonesia, the government has lately moved to limit the number of models. This is to allow the car industry to grow in a more rational and efficient way.

In 1979, the number of models reached 57, producing 140 types of motor vehicles. The Industry Department that year reduced the number to 30 makes and 72 types.

The key to success in the motor industry is in limiting the number of makes and types, along with standardisation of spare parts that are interchangeable from one make and one type to another, Minister Soehoed emphasised.

How well the car industry performs, however, depends on the state of health of the national economy. — Depthnews Asia

CSO: 4200/527

## EAST TIMOR: LOBBYING FOR UN VOTE; CLASHES WITH FRETELIN

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Nov 82 p 19

[Article by Peter Griffiths in Jakarta]

[Text] INDONESIA and Portugal are competing in a frenzied diplomatic drive to influence a United Nations vote this month on a tiny territory 350 miles north of Australia.

For the past seven years Indonesia has been trying, and failing by an ever narrowing margin, to win international acceptance of its annexation of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor in 1975.

The issue dominates, some would say distorts, Indonesia's foreign policy. With the goal of having the subject dropped from the UN agenda finally within striking distance, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has been making an extra effort to win friends.

He flew to Rome in May for talks with Pope John Paul on possible mediation by the Holy See in the dispute with Portugal, which severed diplomatic relations with Jakarta after the annexation.

The Vatican has a direct interest since the papal nuncio in Jakarta is the superior of the apostolic administrator in the predominantly Catholic territory, Bishop Marinho da Costa Lopes, one of the most outspoken critics of Jakarta's policies.

Dr Mochtar later made a four-nation West African tour aimed primarily at explaining Indonesia's Timor position.

Lisbon, also sensing a

close vote, has mounted what Dr Mochtar describes as a last minute counter-offensive, sending a high-powered delegation to Europe, India and Australia among other places to win support for its UN stand.

The United Nations has regularly condemned Indonesia for the invasion and integration of East Timor, now its 27th province, in resolutions supported by Portugal and usually sponsored by Mozambique, Angola or Guinea Bissau.

The resolutions called for Indonesia to cooperate with Portugal "as the administering power" and for the United Nations to guarantee the right of East Timor's people to self-determination.

The resolution this year, put down for the first time by Portugal itself, is softer since it does not condemn Indonesia by name. But Indonesian officials regard it as more dangerous since more governments could find it acceptable.

Nevertheless a source close to President Suharto told Reuters he believed this year's General Assembly vote would be closer than ever, even though he did not expect Jakarta would succeed in having the issue dropped from the agenda until 1983.

Last year the General Assembly adopted the resolution by 54 votes to 42 with 46 abstentions.

This year the Indonesian government will have an unofficial spokesman to testify before the General Assembly's committee on colonial questions in former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam.

Mr Whitlam, who as Prime Minister gave General Suharto what Jakarta regarded as a "green light" to annex the territory, made a much-publicised trip to East Timor earlier this year.

He emerged to give a favourable account of the situation there to a Press conference in Jakarta and to deny reports that Timor was facing another famine.

Indonesian officials are privately delighted that Mr Whitlam will appear before the committee although, since Jakarta regards the question as a strictly internal affair, UN Ambassador Ali Alatas lodged a formal protest at the intervention.

In the late 70s tens of thousands of Timorese died from the combined effects of civil war and famine. The International Red Cross (ICRC) launched an emergency relief operation in 1979 and described scenes as bad as anything it had seen in Biafra.

The question of whether there is famine in Timor has since become something of a political football. All Indonesia is suffering a serious drought this year and Timor, arid and poverty-

stricken at the best of times, has not escaped. In neighbouring Irian Jaya at least 100 people are officially said to have died of starvation.

But officials say that Timor is getting better treatment in terms of government relief aid than other provinces and an ICRC team reported last week that the food situation would be satisfactory if Jakarta carried out President Suharto's order to send an extra 1,000 tons of corn early in the New Year.

Jakarta's diplomatic drive has coincided with evidence that guerillas of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (Fretelin) had not been totally subdued, as some officials claim.

Authoritative Indonesian sources in Jakarta said there were four or five gunbattles in the central highlands in August in which a dozen government troops were killed or wounded.

Fretelin activity had since died down, they said, and the authorities had sent about 600 more villagers suspected of helping the guerillas to camps on arid Atauro island just off the capital, Dili.

Some of Atauro's "temporarily displaced" people had earlier been allowed to return home, they said.

The number of mainlanders held on Atauro's was 3,352 in May. The total had now increased to 3,706, the sources said.

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

YOUTH LEADERS AGE LIMITS--On Friday evening, Drs Theo L. Sambuaga, the secretary general of the central executive council of the National Committee of Indonesian Youth (KNPI), said that some persons are asking why many older Indonesians continue to hold official positions in the KNPI. He said this criticism serves to remind the KNPI that age limits should be established for members of the younger generation. If age limits are not established it will be difficult to determine who can be considered a youth and who cannot. The issue of the age of Indonesian youth leaders was raised by a Filipino girl in a recent dialogue with the KNPI executive council. Theo Sambuaga said at least two issues concerning the KNPI are in the public spotlight, namely, the establishment of a maximum age limit for KNPI members and officers, and the large number of KNPI officers in national and district offices are in their thirties or older. He emphasized that the age issue is not a new issue, noting that for the past few years members of the youth organization have been thinking about the need to establish age limits for KNPI membership. However, radical changes cannot be made because some members of KNPI regional executive councils are in their fifties, he said. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 16 October 82 pp 1, 12] 12202

CSO: 4213/16

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES, OVERTIME PAY, BENEFITS NOTED IN ENTERPRISE

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-31 Aug 82 p 12

[ "Organize and Raise Standard of Living" Column by S. Phommahasai: "New Techniques of Kilometer 7 Light Vehicle Repair Company" ]

[Text] The conversion from the old regime to the new regime, of course, cannot be done without difficulties and confusion. Therefore, in order to carry out the direction and policy of the party and government that one who works a lot gets a lot, and one who works little gets little, the Km 7 light vehicle repair company has studied and planned new work techniques in order to be consistent with the ideas of cadres, workers, and government employees who have effectively devoted their energy and their brains to their work. Comrade Outhai Taimani, a committee member who is responsible for the Km 7 light vehicle repair company told our HENG NGAN reporter that besides those who receive salaries based on their levels or ranks, the company also contracted an amount of work by calculating the amount of money called laboring money or second-level administrative money for those whose work exceeded the level or who did outstanding work in the work units. They get paid more, e.g., 1.05 kip per hour (overtime pay).

Meanwhile, besides working overtime or doing outstanding work, we also carried out a policy and set new regulations for those who have the spirit of saving government property. For example, the committee responsible for the company estimates a total of 15 kg of welding rods for a welder to weld vehicles or materials. But if he can [still] guarantee good quality of work by working responsibly and saving some material, so that only 10 kg of material is used, the company will buy back the 5 kg. Moreover, the company also sets up small individual gifts for them in order to raise their spirit of thrift steadily higher, and to help them to be a good example for others.

Normally the highest salary for workers in the company is only 230 kip, but if they work creatively they will be able to get from 600 to 700 kip per month. This is motivation for their living.

Besides attentively and creatively taking care of quality, they also paid attention to living, social welfare, etc. For example, for those who live at a distance from the company, the company has set up a bus service to facilitate their being at work on time with no charge. Moreover, the company has issued special cards for cadres, workers, and government employees in nearby factories giving them the right to share the buses.

Speaking of living conditions for the workers in this company, they are not different from other factories that have collective dining facilities. They only have to bring their own rice because there is a large cafeteria. It costs only 2 kip for an adequate meal for one person. Normally each meal consists of 2-3 tasty [different kinds] of dishes.

In case of sickness the company has set up a small hospital with 5 beds. There is one mid-level doctor and 4 basic-level doctors. There is 1 nursery that accepts children from 1 month to 6 years old in order to accommodate parents who work full-time. Sometimes it is necessary for mothers to nurse their babies. For children 2 to 6 years old the company has set up a kindergarten with 4 classrooms.

Besides paying attention to and facilitating things in many aspects, the company has also mobilized to increase production in order to be self-sufficient by changing direction to focus on the family economy. This [is] primary family economic capital. The company sells the accumulated collective capital such as domestic animals and other seedlings to each family at the lowest price so they will all expand it. For workers who have their own ricefields, the company also allows them some time to work in their fields without cutting their salaries down even a kip.

At the end Comrade Outhai Taimani also told us that the past 2-3 years of their attentively organizing and raising the standard of living for the workers has resulted in work efficiency. The specialized task level of each worker stands out more. Therefore, in the implementation of the first Five Year Plan of the government Comrade Outhai pointed out and pledged that the repair company will try to succeed in all duties assigned by the party and government to victoriously bear fruit.

9884  
CSO: 4206/25

TRADE IRREGULARITIES, PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE IN SOUTH NOTED

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-15 Sep 82 p 4

[ "Friends Ask We Answer" Column by Dok Son Dok Khong ]

[Excerpts] [Question] In this NOUM LAO column we are printing a letter from K.S. Komsanouban in National Radio Broadcasting in the southern region of Pakse. The questions in the letter are as follows.

1. Why do some local trade cadres often see items outside of their accounts to the private sector for their own personal income? Won't this damage these cadres and their units?
2. Can coffee beans and cardamom be sold directly by the state, or can the private sector do it as well?
3. Is it appropriate to play cassette tapes with western music and to have advertising posters in state restaurants?

[Answer] 1. State trade is an important work because it is the political duty of the party and the government to raise the standard of living of cadres, state employees, and the people. In the past the party and government attentively and strictly paid attention to this problem by taking industrial goods from the center to localities, and bringing the local products to the center diligently and systematically. When some people take advantage of the goods to build up their own wealth, it is considered a serious crime, and it damages the organization. Thus, there must be more efforts at wiping out this opportunism. NOUM LAO thinks that this activity should not be allowed in our new Lao society. The best way is for those who witness the actual situation to report their names and addresses of the offices to the center in order to do everything we can to make our state trade center above reproach, and to serve cadres and government employees full-scale.

2. Coffee and cardamom trade in the past has been monopolized by the government for export. The private sector was not allowed to participate. However, the government might use private merchants for purchasing.

3. Based on the policy line of the Ministry of Propaganda, Culture, and Tourism, this activity was forbidden a long time ago. When you found this out yourself you should have had the nerve to criticize the place or else to report it to the organization involved that is responsible for this problem. Those who are responsible for international guests may have special policies concerning this.

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CSO: 4206/25

SOVIET-AIDED CRUSHED ROCK ENTERPRISE DESCRIBED

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-31 Aug 82 p 14

[Article Concerning Trade Union Construction Movement by Lati: "Rock Production in Khammouan Province"]

[Excerpt] I once had the opportunity to work in a rock producing factory in Khammouan Province. This factory is located on flat land in a spacious area along route 13 approximately 5 km north of Thakhek District. After they took me to see a rock dynamiting site and rock-producing machines, Mr Sonthali, the chief of the board of directors, along with the committee, took me to a spacious building for a warm welcome.

After some conversation Mr Sonthali, the chief of the factory board of directors told me that the construction of this rock producing factory was carried out based on a 1978 agreement between our government and the USSR. Because of insufficient transportation vehicles construction was postponed to 13 May 1981, when we started to clear the site and transported vehicles and all kinds of machines from the Port of Danang to Thakhek. As soon as the machines arrived we started to work.

At the beginning our workers faced some difficulties because we lacked equipment and materials. Our Lao technical experts had not yet had experience in using the machines. However, all cadres and workers decided to put their efforts and ideas together to learn from the Soviet experts. They learned through experience, and considered this work a very important duty. On 30 May 1982, after a little over a year, the installation of the machines for rock quarry production and a machine control room for each station were successfully completed 100 percent. After each machine section installation was completed, the workers were also trained to operate each machine section with good cooperation from the Soviet experts in terms of techniques. As a result of this experience we can see that our workers are able to skillfully control machines in each section. Then our workers also cleared a road to the rock dynamiting site of rock 610 meters long, 2 meters high, and 8 meters wide. It can accommodate rock-loaded trucks running through the dry and rainy seasons. They also succeeded 100 percent in building a road up to a cliff 200 meters high and 8 meters wide. The plan in each section was completed in this way as expected, because our party and government had attentively responded concerning the necessary materials, equipment, and vehicles in the machine installation.

According to Sonthali this rock crushing factory consists of 74 workers including 5 mid-level technicians and 20 basic-level technicians. They have set up 4 sections: administration, materials, statistics and planning, and finance. They are divided into 5 groups: digging and dynamiting rock, crushing rock, heavy vehicles, light vehicles, and repairs. Now there are rock crushing and sorting machines. Machine control headquarters in each section has 6 machines. Two generators of 200 kilowatts each are used in the factory. A set of these rock-producing machines produce 5 kinds of rock: 1.5 [millimeter], 1-10 mm, 10-20 mm, 20-40 mm, and 40-70 mm. They can produce 300 cubic meters of rock per hour. This rock producing project that is now being operated has many advantages. It guarantees a good ingredient for asphalt pavement. [It can be used] for building houses, pouring concrete, and for irrigation because these rocks have cement in them. Our production emphasis is to accelerate to respond to the construction of routes 13, 12, and 8 and the irrigation construction in many different places.

Even though this rock producing factory has been completed recently and has just started, there are many basic conveniences. For example, they have one office building, 4 houses for cadres and workers to stay in, and one small building for storage 20 meters wide and 50 meters long for many different kinds of spare parts. Before I left this factory the chief of the board of directors further explained to me the future plan and work of this factory. Concerning the first Five Year Plan of the government to increase the quality of the production in the last six months of 1982, their factory will produce as normal, and will attentively improve technology to be steadily higher to ensure the quantity and quality of production. All these conveniences are made possible by the assistance of the Soviet experts. Also, the factory is going to build an additional club, and more roads up to the cliff to facilitate in dynamiting rocks to bring high voltage electric power to the factory to decrease the use of fuel oil.

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CSO: 4206/25

EXILE COMMUNITY IN FRANCE, EXPECTATIONS OF FRENCH SOCIALIST REGIME NOTED

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-15 Oct 82 p 13

[Feature by Niti: "Homesickness"]

[Text] At the beginning of August 1982, in the cafeteria of the Youth Union Club in Vientiane Capital, our NOUM LAO reporters were interviewing and getting acquainted with Comrade Khamkhoun Si-Akkhason who had returned from France to visit his family.

Khamkhoun Si-Akkhason is from Phon Hong District. He went to study in France in 1974, and got a job after graduation. On this occasion he told us something about the situation there.

Generally speaking, all Lao in France are very homesick. Those who are not concerned with the country are mostly mixed bloods whom we refer to as aliens in our country when they were in Laos.

When the country was newly liberated the voice of the former power holders moved to propagandize and threatened to counterattack in this year or that year. In the end they were just lying through their teeth. The more time passed the better the reputation and power of the new regime has become. After 4-5 years of slander the movement that wanted to regain power was gradually diminished. They are all busy trying to survive. They get up early and fight the crowds to take the bus to work. If they don't make it on time they are reprimanded, cursed, their salary is cut down, and often they are fired. After they leave work they fight the crowds to go home. After dinner they are exhausted and go to bed in the evening in order to work the next day.

Another big event was the coming into power of the French Socialist Party which is fairly progressive. The government took over many big economic enterprises from the private sector. This created resentment in capitalist circles. The worker uprisings occur all the time and are going on all over. They have been granted many rights, but there are many that they do not yet have. Where they previously worked 40 hours a week, now they work only 38 hours. Where previously they had the right to a 4-week vacation with pay, they now have a 5-week vacation. The workers have many more rights and benefits.

Khamkhoun Si-Akkhason feels certain that the propaganda that was directed against our country by the Lao people in France will gradually quiet down and eventually disappear. In the future with the many fine reforms for the rights and interests of workers under the French Socialist Party and the firm advance of the LPDR towards a socialist state, their Lao heritage and the yearning for their relatives in Laos will become more intense.

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CSO: 4206/25

BRIEFS

PRICING POLICY SET--[Question] 1. Why are state goods in each locality different in quantity and quality, even though the items are the same? [Answer] 1. It is true that the state goods in each locality are different, because each locality has its own living standard. The prices of goods in each province are set by the provincial trade sector based on the guidance of the central echelon trade sector and the market price of the provinces. This means that state goods within the province are 15 to 20 percent lower than the [free] market prices of the provinces. However, some kinds of goods are rationed to raise the standard of living of cadres, state employees, workers, and government employees (individual rationing). These goods all have the same price nationwide, such as rice, sugar, 2 kinds of cloth (for pants and shirts), and soap. The pricing of goods in each province in the past responded fairly well to and were suitable for the standard of living of the consumers. [Excerpts] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 15-30 Sep 82 p 4] 9884

SAVANNAKHET MOBILIZATION, MILITARY RECRUITMENT--In 1982, in particular, the Savannakhet Province Youth Union has been emulating to score a great many achievements. For example, they conducted over 10 propagandizing and training courses to study many different resolutions of the party and the Youth Union. Over 5,000 mass Youth Union members attended. They attentively and thoroughly improved organizations starting from provincial, district, and base levels. Within the first six months of this year the Youth Union membership increased by more than 670 people including 400 women. There was an increase of over 300 [2 December] youth members, including 150 girls. Over 500 Youth Union members were awakened and voluntarily served the country in the ranks of the army for national defense and public security. [Excerpts] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-15 Oct 8 p 4] 9884

CSO: 4206/25

FOUNDERS OF PROPOSED TIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION DISAGREE

Malaysia Favors Specific Measures

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 82 p 17

[Text]

THE PROPOSED Association of Tin Producing Countries may take longer than expected to get off the ground, owing to differences among the three founder members — Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand — over how it will operate.

Sources said Malaysian Primary Industries Minister, Datuk Paul Leong, met his counterparts from Indonesia and Thailand last week to thrash out existing problems but the meeting failed to reach consensus on the issue involved.

While Malaysia had stressed that certain institutional and financial requirements should be spelt out as the functions of the association in specific manner so that it would have the power to take economic measures when necessary, Indonesia preferred to use general terms about the economic and financial measures to be taken.

The draft articles of the agreement on the association prepared by Malaysia spelt out that one of the functions of the association was to establish institutional and financial arrangements including the establishment of a buffer stock and or export control measures as well as mobilising and raising of funds from member countries whenever necessary.

The position of Thailand was somewhat similar to Malaysia's.

On the question of vot-

ing rights, Indonesia wants a voting system that was equally distributed based on member country's sovereignty.

Even Malaysia's compromise suggestion of a two-tier voting system proposed in Bangkok and accepted by Indonesia, now appeared to have taken the back seat as far as the republic was concerned.

Under the two-tier system Malaysia proposed that equal voting rights be applicable to administrative functions but where the institution of certain economic measures was concerned voting should be based on member country's production.

Malaysia felt that Indonesia had therefore, "backtracked" from its position taken in Bangkok.

## Indonesia Wants Fewer Controls

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

INDONESIA has not moved from its stand on the proposed Tin Producers Association.

Its Energy and Mining Minister, Dr Subroto, told reporters in Singapore before holding informal discussions with his counterparts from Malaysia and Thailand that Indonesia would not change its mind because it thought the principle points were wrong. "But we will talk," he said.

He saw no need to include in the articles of association, provisions regarding the setting up of a buffer stock facility or resort to export controls.

The Council of Ministers could meet at any time and decide to take whatever measures that are necessary to support the tin price, he said.

He saw a greater need

for supply management, production and export control than for the operation of a buffer stock facility and felt that these measures could be taken by the Council of Ministers, on an ad hoc basis.

A buffer stock at this time would have a price depressing effect as there is already an overhang of 100,000 tonnes in the market. Besides, the buffer stock will be expensive to operate as it will have to be financed entirely by the producers, he said.

Asked if he did not think it necessary to make these provisions in the Constitution to give the association more teeth, he said "we have all the teeth we need, there is no need to show it to everybody."

He did not think it necessary to declare openly

the functions of an association that other countries will be asked to join. "We don't need to do this in writing," he said. "What is important is to establish good contracts with them."

With regards to voting rights the third issue on which the three tin producers are divided, Dr Subroto said these should be based on sovereign rights and should reflect the equality of all members.

The Thai Minister of Industry, Mr Chatichai Choonhavan, declined to comment on whether there was any shift in the Thai position on the same issues.

Malaysia has been in favour of a Tin Producers Association that is empowered to establish a buffer stock and to im-

pose export controls. It wants voting rights to be based on the production of each country.

Today's meeting, which was held alongside the Asean Economic Ministers Meeting, was the final attempt by the three countries which account for 65-70 per cent of the world's tin production to resolve their differences on the functions of the proposed association.

It was hoped that they could complete drafting the agreement on the association before the ministerial level meeting of the world's major tin producers in Lagos, Nigeria, later this month.

The founder members have invited tin producers outside the region to join the association and are expected to renew their lobby at the Lagos meet.

CSO: 4200/529

MALAYSIA

MISSION SEEKS TO IMPROVE BRITISH POSITION IN MALAYSIA

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Nov 82 p 2

[Text]

LONDON, Sun. — Alarmed by the rapid decline in British exports to Malaysia, which is made worse by Malaysia's new policy towards British firms, a House of Commons select committee on industry and trade has left for Malaysia to explore ways to rectify the situation.

The nine-man group, led by senior Tory member Sir Donald Kaberry, arrives in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday for three days of talks with Government and business leaders.

Although the committee's trip was not directly prompted by the Malaysian policy, the members are expected to pay greater attention to Malaysia, bearing in mind that Malaysia was once a major trading partner of Britain.

The committee's visit to Malaysia is part of a tour to three Asean countries — Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia — and Hongkong.

A spokesman for the committee told the New Straits Times they felt that there is tremendous potential for British exports to the Asean market.

In Malaysia, he said, the committee will seek a meeting with Trade Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and his officials.

They will also attend a meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The spokesman said after the trip the committee would make a report to the House of Commons.

"Reports from a House of Commons select committee such as this will also be handed over to the Government for its comments and action, and in the past the Government has acted upon various recommendations of the select committee."

Informed Malaysian sources in London said that although the committee was merely trying to look into ways of improving trade with Malaysia, other subjects would inevitably be brought up when they meet Malaysian officials.

They said that Malaysian officials would certainly mention matters which are causing concern in relations between the two countries.

They include the change in the London Stock Exchange regulations following the "dawn raid" resulting in the takeover of Guthrie Corporation, the unfair treatment of tin producers when the London Metal Exchange changed its rules, the drastic increase in student fees and a few other issues.

It is believed that Malaysia was also not too happy with the British restriction on the number of passengers Malaysian Airline System can carry from London when the aircraft were changed from DC-10s to Boeing 747s for the Kuala Lumpur-London route.

CSO: 4200/529

PRESIDENT SAYS COUNTRY ON VERGE OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 6 Nov 82 p 2

[Text]

**PRESIDENT** Ferdinand Marcos today said the Philippines was on the verge of an "economic recovery" that would enable the country to "break into the ranks of the newly industrialised economies of Asia" within this decade.

Addressing the closing session of the three-day Philippine business conference, President Marcos agreed to some major concessions demanded by business such as a "combined task force" to deal with red tape and bureaucratic regulations.

The President also agreed to establish a "one-stop documentation centre" that would remove bureaucratic obstacles to Philippine exports, obstacles conference organisers described as an "intricate web" of do's and don'ts.

Mr Marcos, however, defended the government from conference charges it was heavily involved in business, saying govern-

ment involvement was limited to "pioneering industries" which the private sector has avoided and industries of "critical and strategic importance" to the economy.

The President also defended the government's coming to the rescue of "various corporations and businesses," saying government inaction here would have wrought "irreparable harm" on the economy.

The salvage operation largely had to do with major business firms that almost collapsed because of financial troubles, a number of them owned by businessmen considered then as "cronies" of the President.

The President also pledged he would set up a "national development fund" next year to effect the return of the companies taken over to the private sector.

He, however, disagreed with Filipino

businessmen's claim they were under-protected because this country's gates were wide open to imports from industrialised countries. He said the government was merely "lowering the walls" behind which some industries stagnated.

The President said he agreed with the forecast of the private think-tank Centre for Research and Communications (CRC) that the Philippines would break into the ranks of newly-industrialised economies of Asia in the 1980s.

He said the CRC reading "of the future is based on a tough-minded review of our track record, our assets and our economic position today."

Meanwhile, the privately-financed Economic Development Foundation of the Philippines yesterday announced the successful initial tests on a 150-kilowatt power generator fuelled by producer gas

MANILA, Nov. 5

and diesel fuel.

The project undertaken with the cooperation of the government's Energy Development Bureau is designed to power rural communities too remote to be connected with the main power grids, or for small electrified communities to help relieve peak load demands on the main system.

The hybrid fuel consists of producer gas obtained by heating agricultural waste material, then partially oxydising it with steam and air and then combined within the engine with the diesel fuel.

Results of preliminary tests on a 30-kilowatt plant which attained a 78 per cent displacement of the diesel fuel encouraged the foundation to upgrade development tests to the higher rated generator.

The current tests will run for several months and the foundation engineers expect to attain a ratio of 90:10 producer gas to diesel in the final design of the power generator. — AFP

CSO: 4200/530

ARTURO ALCARAZ, EXPERT ON GEOTHERMAL ENERGY, URGES USE OF VOLCANIC HEAT

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Nov 82 p 21

[Article by Adlai J. Amor in Manila]

[Text]

PEOPLE have traditionally viewed volcanoes with fear, knowing that an eruption can cause extensive destruction, and even death. But to 66-year-old Arturo Alcaraz, volcanoes can also be beneficial.

"I have always been waging this lonely campaign for volcanoes," he said in an interview. "No, they are not all bad; in fact, they are a great benefit to mankind."

He said one of the greatest benefits from volcanoes especially in these days of the energy crisis, is geothermal energy (literally) meaning "heat from the earth".

"Volcanoes are mere manifestations of the heat underneath, trapped and waiting to be freed," said the soft-spoken Mr Alcaraz.

Since the 1950s, Mr Alcaraz has been trying to free this trapped heat underneath the earth's surface. He succeeded immensely, earning for him the accolade as the Philippines' "Father of Geothermal Energy."

Last Aug. 31, he was given the 1982 Ramon Magsaysay Award for his pioneering work in geothermal energy. The Magsaysay Award, given annually in the last 25 years, is Asia's equivalent of the Nobel Prize. Thanks to Mr Alcaraz's interest in volcanoes, the Philippines is now considered the world's second largest producer of geothermal energy, producing some 446 mega-

watts of electricity.

It is currently second only to the US, but by 1985, the Philippines should be the world's top geothermal energy producer. By then, it will be producing 1,726 megawatts of this renewable, non-polluting source of energy. When fully developed, geothermal energy would save millions of dollars and reduce the country's annual US\$1.1 billion oil bill.

But Mr Alcaraz was never really that interested in becoming a volcanologist. When his parents moved to Baguio City, a resort some 250 kilometres north from his birthplace in Manila, he became interested in mountains and mines. Being a mining engineer was the most natural thing to follow.

He finished his mining engineering degree in 1937 in Manila and later pursued a masters degree in geology from the University of Wisconsin in 1941.

"I would have really worked as a mining engineer — I could have earned more money," Mr Alcaraz said. "But somehow the years passed and I devoted myself to volcanoes."

He worked with the Philippines' Bureau of Mines as a geologist, and then became a geophysicist at the Weather Bureau from 1946 to 1952. In 1953, he attended the Eighth Pacific Science Congress in Manila. There he met volcanologists from New Zealand

who had pioneered the development of geothermal energy in their country.

"They gave me the idea of tapping geothermal energy for the Philippines," he said. The Philippines, which forms part of the Pacific Ring of Fire, was clearly blessed with hundreds of volcanoes. However, only a dozen are active.

Until 1952, the Philippines did not have any system of monitoring these volcanoes and predicting when they would erupt. It was not until 600 people died in the 1952 explosion of Mt. Hibok-hibok in Mindanao that the Philippines established the Commission on Volcanology.

"The volcanic eruption was so bad that the nails of the houses just melted due to the heat," Mr Alcaraz said. He was appointed the chief volcanologist of the commission until his retirement last year.

Through continuous studies of Philippine volcanoes, Mr Alcaraz and his colleagues in the commission were able to chart the personalities of each volcano and predict their eruptions.

"A volcano will always give a warning before it erupts," he said. "You can't unleash such a tremendous force without a warning. The question here is how good is your surveillance."

Their initial predictions were faulty, with some volcanoes erupting one month after villages

surrounding it were excavated. They were hampered by a lack of date on particular volcanoes. Through the years they have gathered ample information on each active volcano in the Philippines to be able to forecast an eruption within two days of the event.

Whenever a volcano would erupt as they predicted, Mr Alcaraz and his colleagues would dance with joy. Not because they enjoyed the eruption, but that their predictions had proven true. "People thought we were crazy," Mr Alcaraz said.

While watching these active volcanoes, he also started to conduct surveys on the geothermal potential of the Philippines. In all, about 15 potential geothermal energy sites have been identified.

These areas can generate as much as 200,000 megawatts-centuries. Even if only a tenth of it can be tapped, it is more than enough to supply the Philippines' energy requirements for several generations.

The first site that was to be explored is in Tiwi, Albay, 536 kilometres south of Manila. On April 12, 1967, geothermal energy was used to light a blub — a first in the country's history. A small 2.5 kilowatt pilot plant was then built which, after more than 12 years, is still functioning. It is now used to produce salt.

Ten years later, the first commercial plant using geothermal energy was inaugurated in Togonan, Leyte, in Central

Philippines. The steam that was produced was used to run a turbine, generating three megawatts of electricity. This was used to power the nearby Ormoc City.

Large-scale commercial use of geothermal power started in 1979 when the plants at Tiwi, Albay and Mak-Ban, Laguna (an hour's drive south of Manila) started operation. Two 55-megawatt plants were built in each of these areas. The power produced, some 220 megawatts, saved the Philippines at least 3.8 million barrels of oil worth US\$112 million annually.

Two more plants of 55 megawatts each were added to the existing plants two year later. Today, the geothermal plant in Tiwi is considered the world's largest.

Two plants in Palinpinon, Negros Oriental (Central Philippines) brought the country's total geothermal capacity to 446 megawatts. This represents nearly 6 per cent of the country's energy requirements.

"Geothermal energy, however, can provide for as much as 25 per cent of the total requirements of the Philippines," Mr Alcaraz said.

Virtually all of the Philippines' geothermal sites are located near or beside inactive volcanoes which have not erupted for centuries. Although inactive volcanoes can rejuvenate, Mr Alcaraz said that the chances are slim. "It might not come for hundreds of years," he said confidently. — Depthnews

CSO: 4200/530

## NEW ASEAN REFINERIES WILL AFFECT LOCAL REFINING INDUSTRY

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Nov 82 p 19

[Article by Hashim Makaruddin]

[Text]

THE building of new refineries and plans for the expansion of existing ones in Asean countries may change the future role of Singapore's refining industry.

Singapore, the third largest single refining centre in the world, will definitely be affected when expansion of refinery capacities take place in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand to meet their increasing domestic demand for refined oil products and to reduce imports.

The effect will be compounded when new refineries in the Gulf states become operational as the island republic also supplies significant amounts of processed oil to West Asia.

Singapore oil refining industry officials told a group of visiting Asean journalists on a two-week tour of the region's petroleum industry recently that they foresaw a diminishing role for Singapore as a refining centre. Mobil Oil Singapore chairman Dorsey C. Dunn predicted a "rather bleak" situation in the future with more competition in the market.

Currently, because of the lack of refining facilities, the other Asean countries except the Philippines, obtain processed oil from Singapore to meet their shortages.

Indonesia and Malaysia, being oil producers and net exporters, have

arrangements with Singapore's oil refiners to process their crude.

Latest available statistics show that the Asean countries have a combined refining capacity of 2,000 tbd (thousand barrels per day), with Singapore having more than half at 1,045 tbd.

Of the four, the Philippines is the only other Asean country having spare refining capacity of 255 tbd against total demand of 230 tbd. Currently, the Philippines is also refining some Indonesian crude for Pertamina.

Indonesia's existing capacity is estimated at 402.05 tbd with demand standing at 480 tbd. The shortage is being met by imports from the Gulf states, Singapore and from the Philippines which processes Indonesian crude under a special deal.

Malaysia's existing refining capacity is 130 tbd against an estimated demand of 152 tbd while Thailand's capacity is 176 tbd against demand of 186 tbd.

Because of their lack of sufficient refining facilities, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand have turned to Singapore.

This year alone, Singapore's refining industry is processing about 210 tbd of Pertamina crude for Indonesia and 70 tbd of Malaysian crude for Petronas, the Malaysian National Oil Corporation.

### Worried

Despite the substantial amount of crude that Singapore is processing for these third parties, it still has an excess capacity, estimated by industry sources, at around 200 tbd.

Singapore's important role as a refining centre can be seen from the fact that of the estimated rate of 844 tbd of crude refined by the industry this year, only 180 tbd is for home consumption. Of the remainder, 355 tbd is for export and 309 tbd for third parties, including Pertamina, Petronas and independent oil traders.

With Indonesia and Malaysia already embarking on plans to build their own refineries to meet increasing domestic demand, Singapore's refining industry officials are worried about the future.

Malaysia, which currently has three refineries owned by Shell and Esso with a combined 130 tbd capacity, recently started constructing a 30 tbd refinery in Kerteh, Trengganu, which will process local crude. The refinery is expected to come on stream next year.

It also has plans to build another bigger capacity refinery of 130 tbd in Malacca which will refine imported crude from West Asia.

Petronas which is building both refineries, has also talked of building a third refinery to meet increased demand by 1990.

Indonesia, which currently has eight refineries, is expanding its refineries at Cilacap in central Java, Balikpapan in East Kalimantan and Dumai in Sumatra. It is also planning to build another refinery in west Java, expected to be operational in 1987.

The expansion projects are expected to be completed by the end of next year and according to Indonesian Energy and Mining Minister Dr Subroto, the country's refining capacity will be doubled by the end of next year or 1984 from the present 400 tbd.

Indonesia hopes that it will be self-sufficient in its processed oil requirement by 1986 or 1987 when the capacity is further expanded to reach close to 1,000 tbd.

The country's total demand for oil products is projected to reach 741 tbd by 1987 and the increased demand will be met by the expansion projects.

Thailand also has plans to expand its four refineries to meet the increasing future demand and to reduce imports.

By 1986, expansion of the Bangkok Oil, Esso and Thai refineries will give the country a total capacity of 261 tbd against the current 176 tbd.

In fact, Mobil Oil Thailand officials estimate that by 1986, the country is likely to have an excess capacity with projected demand at 201 tbd against 186 tbd this year. The slower growth is due to natural gas replacing a significant portion of energy demand distribution to the extent of some 30 per cent in 1990 from a mere two per cent in 1981.

According to one industry estimate, Singapore's excess refining capacity is expected to reach 300 tbd in 1987 when some of the refineries being built in ASEAN member countries and expansion projects to existing refineries come on stream.

By 1987, Petronas will stop refining its crude in Singapore with the operation of its second refinery while Indonesia which currently has about 200 tbd of its crude processed in Singapore will see its crude refined there reduced drastically to 90 tbd.

### Cooperation

Several oil industry officials in Singapore, while maintaining that they can understand why oil producers like Indonesia and Malaysia want to process their own crude, argue that it does not make economic sense for the other ASEAN countries to invest large amounts of capital on building more refineries when they can refine their crude cheaply in Singapore.

They question the economic justification of building more refineries in the light of the excess refining capacity worldwide.

In the spirit of ASEAN cooperation, they feel that the other ASEAN member countries should import their processed oil requirement from Singapore or utilise the Singapore refining facilities to process their crude.

Petronas chief executive Tan Sri Abdullah Salleh tersely answers those who question the setting up of Petronas' two refineries by saying that the refineries are to meet the long-term needs of the country.

He adds that by having its own refineries, Petronas will be able to cut down the cost of refining its crude in terms of transportation costs to Singapore and processing fees.

Dr Subroto's answer to having refineries is that oil, like food, is a strategic item and it is therefore in the interest of the oil producer to have the crude it produces refined in its own country.

He envisaged that although Indonesia may have sufficient refining capacity by 1986 or 1987, it will still need to import some refined oil products such as kerosene and diesel.

In the face of this uncertainty, Singapore's oil refining industry officials feel that the industry has to be realistic.

They feel that some of the steps that they should take are to upgrade its facilities to produce more distillates and higher value refined products (expected to be in greater demand in the future), to increase operational efficiency and to enhance the industry's competitiveness.

While certain quarters in the Singapore refining industry see difficult times ahead, Singapore National Oil Company (SNOC) officials do not foresee any of the existing five refineries having to close down.

However, the current effective capacity will have to be reduced to meet lower demand.

SNOC planning manager C.X. Shen, while admitting that Singapore's role as a refining centre may diminish in the future, feels that the situation will not be as bad as in the United States or Europe where refineries are now working at below 60 per cent capacity.

He said Singapore will assume a new role — a balancing role — in matching demand to supply for petroleum products in the Asian-Pacific region, which is forecast to have high demand growth for petroleum products in future. — Bernama.

COMMUNIST PARTY HAS FALLEN INTO DISARRAY, CONFUSION

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 p 19

[Article by Francis Deron in Bangkok]

[Text]

THE guerillas are throwing down their arms in droves, and the revolutionary bases are collapsing. The Thai communist revolution is no more than a "dinner party."

The Thai Communist Party (TCP), which led one of the most active insurrections in South-East Asia in the late 1970s, has fallen into disarray and confusion largely because of revised policies of its former mentor, the Chinese Communist Party, and new economic realities in the region.

The TCP, which was founded in 1942 to fight the Japanese occupation of South-East Asia, was for many years little more than an appendage of the Chinese party following a Maoist line of rural revolution.

The TCP took on a more nationalistic tinge as a result of the student riots in 1973 and 1975, which the government severely repressed. The high level of internal discontent swelled the party's ranks to about 14,000

strong during the turbulent decade.

But since then, 95 per cent of the students who joined the TCP have thrown down their Chinese AK-47 rifles and abandoned their jungle bases for life in the cities.

The party's membership has shrunk to about 7,000, and the Thai army has limited the party's area of operations to the extreme north and south of the country.

The fourth party congress held last spring did little to stem the rising tide of disaffection. The Coordination Committee for Patriotic and Democratic Forces (CCPDF), a TCP organisation responsible for recruitment and propaganda, charged that the resolutions adopted by the leadership intensified the discontent among rank and file.

Head of the CCPDF, Udom Srisuwat, 62 a member of the TCP since 1975, repudiated his communist ties after spending 24 years as a jungle

guerilla, and his former subordinates in the CCPDF refuse to condemn his defection.

TCP dissidents have distributed a clandestine bulletin criticising the TCP leadership of lack of political and economic knowledge and authoritarian and arbitrary behaviour.

The critics denounced the leadership for sticking to its hard-line Maoist positions adopted in the previous congress held in 1981, when it followed Peking's nod and denounced the "revisionist" peril.

Economic growth of anti-communist countries in the region, fratricidal quarrels between communist parties in the region and the withdrawal of Peking's material support for the Thai revolution could provoke more high-level defections, the bulletin said.

The recent arrests of several ranking party members, in particular Political Bureau member Damri Rangsutham, and

their forthcoming trials seem to have done nothing towards strengthening solidarity among the rank and file.

The election of a new secretary-general of the TCP, Pracha Thanyapai-boon, to replace the late Charoen Wanngarm, who died in Peking last January of liver cancer, has not given the party a new infusion of confidence despite the promise of a new party congress within two or three years.

CCPDF dissidents, who have called for a more balanced relationship between Peking and Hanoi, express little optimism for the future of the TCP given the ossification of the leadership's policies and enticements offered by Bangkok to guerillas to lay down their arms.

In effect, the communiqué of the fourth party congress offered no concrete strategy to combat what the TCP denounced as the "pseudo-democracy" of the government. — [AFP]

CSO: 4200/526

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HAIPHONG TIGHTENS PORT SECURITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 82 pp 3, 4

Article by D.P.: "Haiphong Reduces Negative Phenomena on Rivers and at Sea"

Text With 165 kilometers of ocean channel, Haiphong annually welcomes more than 400 domestic and foreign ships into the port to pick up imports or deliver exports. Along the 527 kilometers of the 18 rivers in Haiphong, thousands of large and small boats and ships from the various localities and sectors regularly arrive to pick up and transport cargo. Due to the requirements involved in receiving, transporting and handling cargo, main port areas, the Bach Dang trans-shipment area and hundreds of piers, 20 of which are large, have been established along the various rivers. Economic criminals, violators of criminal law and other types of criminals look for every loophole in economic management and for a lack of vigilance in security operations in order to embezzle, steal, and resell state property and steal or rob the property of the people who work on the rivers or at sea and of the sailors and seamen on the various ships. Haiphong is also an important target in the scheme of multi-faceted sabotage of the Beijing reactionaries. They have spread psychological warfare arguments, engaged in espionage activities, preached the decadent, degenerate lifestyle, encouraged people to flee overseas and so forth. The order and security situation along the various river and ocean routes and even at piers and trans-shipment centers is complex; at times, many very serious incidents have occurred, incidents that have adversely affected production, market management, the effort to stabilize prices and so forth. In order to protect the property of the state, maintain security and order within the city and defeat every scheme of the enemy, the standing committee of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee has issued a resolution and adopted a plan for providing centralized guidance of key areas, such as the port, the islands, the inner city, the adjoining areas, the river banks and seacoast, the important agencies and enterprises and in the main operations that take place within these areas, such as communications and transportation, especially along the river and ocean routes.

#### Positive Measures

In order to accurately determine the size of the population and classify the various segments of the population, Haiphong conducted a basic investigation,

conducted inspections and issues census registration and management documentation in the 31 villages and 2 towns in the 7 districts along the rivers, along the seacoast and on the islands. After spending 2 months administering proficiency tests to the street public security forces, the party committees and governments of the 14 subwards in the 3 districts within the city through which rivers flow ascertained who lives in each house and who belongs to each family and ascertained their political attitudes as well as their desires and aspirations. Following the phase of inspections, the governments of the various localities adopted plans for providing jobs to, persuading, educating or prosecuting under the law each person and each family.

In order to improve the quality of the movement to maintain the security of the fatherland, the propaganda-training sector, the army, the public security sector, the Youth Union, the Women's Union and the Trade Union have focused their efforts in guiding these 14 subwards within the three inner city districts, 43 villages in seven districts that have land along rivers or the seacoast and 59 agencies and enterprises that operate means of transportation along rivers or at sea and have storehouses and storage yards along the river basins in studying the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and establishing internal regulations in order to have a foundation for struggling to protect state property and maintain order and security along the rivers and at sea.

The public security sector together with the communications-transportation sector have conducted many inspections, prosecuted hundreds of cases involving boats, ships and owners of means of transportation that have violated traffic laws along rivers and at sea and approved and issued permits to persons and for equipment operating along rivers and at sea. The municipal public security force and the Coastal Transport Corporation have coordinated with each other to maintain security and order on the Thong Nhat liner that operates on the Haiphong-Ho Chi Minh City route with a view toward protecting the property of the state better, combating profiteering and smuggling and insuring the safety of passengers and cargo.

Making effective use of the party's tool of dictatorship and achieving a combined strength, the public security sector has closely coordinated with customs units, border security units, the municipal military headquarters, the Hong Ha transport group (the Rear Services General Department), the Sea Products Federated Enterprise, the Marine Products Service, the Communications Service and so forth in order to conduct regular patrols, pursue and apprehend criminals along the rivers and at sea, stop the activities of those who organize attempts by others to flee overseas and tightly manage the important piers, storage yards and river and ocean areas.

The port security force, the Maritime Communications Police Office and the security forces of the agencies and enterprises involved in operations on the rivers or at sea have been strengthened and reorganized. Cadres and soldiers who have lost their good qualities have been prosecuted under the law in order to insure a pure, stable and strong organization that is fully capable of completing its task.

From the Duong Quan Pilot Project

To launch the mass movement to maintain security on the rivers and at sea, Haiphong conducted a pilot project in Duong Quan Village in Thuy Nguyen, a project that involved the following:

--Mobilizing the masses to display a high sense of vigilance, developing upon the spirit of ownership of cadres, party members and the people and waging a determined struggle to protect the property of the state and participate in the maintenance of security on rivers and at sea;

--Closely supervising sailors and seamen, exposing and struggling against the various kinds of criminals, dishonest merchants and thieves and not allowing persons within the village to go onto the river or out to sea to earn their living illegally, create disorder or attempt to flee overseas;

--Closely linking the performance of the political tasks of the locality with mobilizing the masses to maintain the security of the fatherland.

The secretary of the district party committee, the chief of the district public security force and the secretary of the Duong Quan Village Party Committee personally commanded this pilot project.

After 3 months, the party base in Duong Quan had been strengthened, the effectiveness of the government had been increased and action had been taken against degenerate cadres and party members. The village public security force replaced 10 persons and added 8 additional persons. These persons were activists in the various production units and hamlets. In their political studies, the people, having acquired a strong base of support, contributed 245 ideas concerning establishing regulations on the maintenance of security within hamlets, along rivers and at sea, exposing violators of criminal law and political criminals and classifying the various targets of this effort. The public security agency arrested 23 persons in three gangs. These persons had not only committed crimes in Haiphong, but were also active in the ocean waters of Quang Ninh Province. Since the mass movement was launched to maintain the security of the fatherland, the theft of property belonging to the people, the phenomenon of going onto the rivers or out to sea to earn a living illegally and the phenomenon of stealing from the port and marketing state property have been stopped.

In order to encourage and stimulate the movement of the masses to maintain the security of the fatherland, the court sector, the Organ of Control and the public security sector spent nearly 3 months investigating and interrogating one gang. On 28 September 1982, the municipality of Haiphong held a public court session in Duong Quan Village to try these persons who had committed crimes along the rivers and at sea. Le Viet Thieu was sentenced to death and 11 others were given sentences ranging from 18 months to 20 years in prison. Studying the experience of Duong Quan, An Hai District has launched a movement of the masses to maintain security along the rivers and at sea within another pilot project village, Dong Hai Village.

## The Initial Results

Security and order along the rivers and at sea in Haiphong have improved considerably. The theft of ships' anchors has declined by 70 percent and the theft of batteries from the lighthouse system has declined by 74 percent. Misappropriation and the theft of state property in transportation and trans-shipment have gradually declined, the various types of criminal activites have stopped increasing and profiteering and smuggling are being exposed and promptly stopped. Some 50 percent of the cases involving violations against state property have been investigated and prosecuted in accordance with the law. Seventy of 89 cases of organizing attempts to flee the country have been thwarted.

Developing upon the results that have been achieved, the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee has held a conference to discuss ways to implement Council of Ministers' resolution number 128 and has discussed with Quang Ninh Province a plan to take the measures needed to create a single, strong system for protecting state property and maintaining security along the rivers and at sea.

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CSO: 4209/130

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL IMPLICATED IN FAKE MEDICINE DEALINGS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 25 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by The Chung, of the Hanoi People's Organ of Control: "A Gang of Counterfeit Medicine Dealers"]

[Text] Sometime ago, there was a rumor among the retired cadres coming to Public Health Station No 4 in Hai Ba Trung Precinct, Hanoi, to undergo medical examinations and receive medicines for chlorosis that "diseased people who took the 'Three Benefits' [legally made] medicine would ie someday!" The rumor drew the attention of the Precinct Public Health Bureau. On 17 March 1982, a control delegation of the Public Health Bureau came to inspect the public health station's medicine store kept by pharmacist Nguyen Thi Minh Phuong. The control delegation found out that 200 chlorosis tablets and 1,000 tetracycline pills which were mixed up with other medicines in the store were counterfeits.

How could there be fake medicines in the medicine store of the station? Before the organ of law, Phuong confessed the following: Early in 1982, Doan Thuy Vinh, a physician from the Hanoi Neurology-Psychiatry Hospital, came to Public Health Station No 4 to examine patients. After becoming professionally acquainted with each other, Vinh talked with Phuong about ways to earn their living. Vinh said: "Under the present difficult circumstances, how can you have enough money to spend if you don't know how to sort things out yourself?" Convinced by these words, Phuong agreed to take 2,000 counterfeit chlorosis tablets from Vinh in exchange for 2,000 genuine chlorosis ones from the store which Vinh would sell to speculators. As for the counterfeit medicine, Phuong would distribute it to the retired cadres coming to the station for medical examination. The first transaction went off very well and Phuong got a share of 700 dong from Vinh. The second time, Vinh handed over to Phuong 1,000 tetracycline and 1,300 sedative pills--all fake. Phuong took 1,000 tetracycline tables from the store, gave them to Vinh in exchange and received 500 dong from Vinh. The fake medicines were not yet distributed to patients when Phuong was arrested.

How could physician Doan Thuy Vinh have counterfeit medicines? When questioned, Vinh said: From June 1981 to March 1982, Vinh bought fake medicines many times from Hoang Thi Ly, a nurse at Public Health Station No 3 in Hai Ba Precinct, and sold them to modern medicine dealers in Hanoi and remote provinces. Vinh did a fairly good business and made a large profit by capitalizing on the confidence of customers who believed that the medicines they bought were not fake because Vinh was a physician. After buying fake medicines from Ly five times, Vinh sold 9,000 chlorosis tablets and made a profit of 1,500 dong, (Vinh said). The sale went smoothly but sometimes customers complained about the bad quality of medicines, suspected that they were fake and refused to buy them. To obtain genuine medicines, Vinh established connections with Nguyen Thi Minh Phuong, a pharmacist and storkeeper at Publish Health Station, exchanged fake medicines for genuine ones and sold the latter to make an illegal profit.

As for Hoang Thi Ly, she gave the following account: She made Vinh's acquaintance because Vinh came many times to Public Health Station No 3 to examine patients. At Vinh's request, Ly bought fake medicines from Nguyen Thi Dat who resided at No 102 Hang Buom Street. Thi Dat had once been convicted of dealing in counterfeit medicines. She was the mother of the husband of Nguyen Bich Ha, a cadre at the foreign trade school. Ha knew well about each purchase [made by Ly]. Once in the absence of her mother-in-law, Ha led Ly to Kham Thien Street to buy fake medicines composed of 1,000 tetracycline and 1,300 sedative pills.

Who was the owner of house No 18, My Quang Pagoda Lane, Kham Thien Street? The house owner was Duong Bich Hong (alias Son), a producer of fake medicines whose house was a fake medicine production den. A former employee at the Sauce Enterprise, Hong (alias Son) now took leave for reasons of health. He owned an electrical, radio and fan repair shop but in reality he secretly manufactured fake medicines to make an illegal profit. A search at Hong's house disclosed a sufficient amount of medicine making tools and materials such as tetracycline and saffron powder, various chemicals, 5,000 penicillin capsules and thousands of sedative and tetracycline pills as finished products.

The proof was obvious. The fake medicine producer and dealers have been arrested and are waiting for the day to appear before the court of justice.

What is noteworthy in this case is the fact that more than half of all the culprits were persons responsible for the patients' health and life. They were nurses, pharmacists and physicians entrusted by the party and state with the mission of caring for patients and safeguarding the people's health. They know more than anyone else the harm done by counterfeit medicines to the life of diseased people who sought treatment. Yet, they unscrupulously carried out commercial dealings to the patients' detriment and contrary to the ethics of the socialist physicians whose motto is: "A good physician is at the same time an affectionate mother"!

9332

CSO: 4209/118

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ILLEGAL SALE OF OIL SURPLUS BY SHIP UNCOVERED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 82 p 2

[Anon in "Ho Chi Minh City News" Column: "The Economic Police Unit in Nha Be"]

[Text] On a Saturday morning, members of the economic police unit in Nha Be were informed by the people that "a group of illegal dealers in gasoline and oil would deliver their goods some time today at an unknown place."

Some people in Tan Quy Village lent their boat to the unit to enable it to watch the bad elements' activities. After spending several hours navigating on the river, the unit scouts detected the target. It was the ship T.H. which was moored close to the riverbank at a somewhat covert area situated in Hamlet No 2 of Tan Thuan Village. The sky darkened and a heavy rain fell. Under the flashes of lightning in the rain, the scouts saw another ship coming alongside the ship T.H. under cover of darkness. Unit commander Nguyen Chien Luy then ordered the boat to move forward toward the target. The action taken was swift: The crewmen of the ship T.H. were caught red-handed connecting an oil line to the other ship. Luy and the other combatants inspected documents, invoices and the quantity of oil in the ship and drew up a report saying that the ship T.H. was stealthily transferring nearly 14,500 liters of D.O. oil which it had in excess. Clutching a handful of money, a mechanic of the ship T.H. approached a young combatant named Nguyen Hai Lan and said: "Please excuse us, we will show our gratitude in an appropriate manner..." but was rebuked and given a stern warning by Lan.

Though set up only less than a year ago and composed mostly of young and enthusiastic combatants, the Nha Be economic police unit has watched the area closely, relied on the people's assistance, executed the higher level's directives strictly and has thus been able to fulfill its mission satisfactorily. Over the past 4 months, the unit has investigated and dealt with 19 cases of theft of the socialist property.

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CSO: 4209/118

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PATRIOTIC EXPLOITS OF BAT DAI SON YOUTHS RECALLED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 47, 23-29 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Dao Kieu Thuoc: "Like the Native Ironwood"]

[Text] Recalling the tricks of the multisided enemy war of sabotage, Phan Chin D, Youth Union secretary of Bat Dai Son village, told me as if to conclude, "They were really brazen, malicious and deceitful. In the past, capitalizing on free border passage, they sent infiltrators into our territory to establish contact with a number of bad elements and induce some gullible people to join gangs of troublemaking freebooters. Whenever favorable conditions arose, they stood up against the administration. They agitated and sowed divisive hatred among brotherly minority nationalities--H'Mong, Dao, Tay, etc. Once, the people in XQ highland village came close to doing away with a village cadre, following a rumor spread by the enemy, "K does not come from the H'Mong nationality! He will bring people in to massacre all Q villagers!" The enemy also attempted to poison the villagers' minds. Fixed and mobile loudspeakers were stationed close to the border, day in and day out they poured propaganda into our territory, alternating threats and debasing insults with sweet blandishments. They openly maligned, fabricated, slandered, mixed lies with facts, and distorted our party's policies and lines. Determined not to let them "erode" the will of our members and youths, the Bat Dai Son village Youth Union launched a campaign to "identify the enemy." Meetings were held, featuring fiery debates on the true nature of Chinese pirates, with a view to winning support from the Bat Dai Son youth. The enemy dumped goods in "border markets." But all these "psywar" goods could not lure anyone. In Bat Dai Son, each citizen has become a security combatant, always alert to all forms of psywar proselytization. The "Five dont's" slogan--Don't listen to the enemy; don't go to enemy territory; don't sell goods to the enemy; don't buy enemy goods; and don't use enemy goods--was fully carried out. Everyone still recalls the example set by Thao Nai S. On that day, S went fishing on the Ban Rao River. Capitalizing on high tide, the enemy unleashed rafts full of goods in the direction of our territory. As soon as he saw a big package of goods on a floating raft, S informed the union chapter for prompt pickup and later submission to the village committee. Other union members and teenage youths, such as Giang Mi D, Giang Mi L, had handed over to the village committee all enemy "psywar goods" they had recovered from

the river. Giang Mi D confided, "Our country still has difficulties. Families in Bat Dai Son still lack utensils for everyday use. But we are determined not to use psywar goods, thus falling into the wicked enemy trap."

Along the frontier, face to face with the enemy, the Bat Dai Son youths are more and more aware of the dark nature and plots of Chinese pirates. They are as solid as the native ironwood and "tau."

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CSO: 4209/120

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

KIEN GIANG BORDER DEFENSE--Thanks to the 4-year implementation of the campaign to develop the fine nature and improve the fighting strength of the People's Armed Forces, all border defense units of Kien Giang Province have recorded many achievements in safeguarding political security and social order and safety on all three borderlines--mainland, coastline and offshore islands. Apart from their contributions to defeating the reactionary Pol Pot-Leng Sary troops who intruded into various localities in the province in the past, they have coordinated with other units concerned in detecting and seizing many foreign vessels illegally entering our territorial waters, struggling against smuggling and illegal sea crossings, and ensuring political security in all localities. Many border defense posts in the province have engaged in mass motivation work and helped various local militia and self-defense units carry out patrolling or undergo combat training. These border defense posts have also made arrests in 553 cases involving illegal sea crossings and smuggling, thus seizing a large quantity of property for the state and the people. [Text] [BK281033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Dec 82]

CSO: 4209/155

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL MARKS USSR ANNIVERSARY

OW240755 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Dec (VNA)--"The Soviet Union's peace policy is prompted by goodwill and shines with justice," says NHAN DAN in an editorial today.

Giving the spotlight to the home and foreign policies expounded by the C.P.S.U. general secretary, Y. V. Andropov, on the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. in Moscow on December 21, it says: "Right after its founding, the Soviet Union called on all nations to struggle for peace. In the 60 years since, in a consistent policy and by its concrete deeds, it has proved to be a great peace fighter and the powerful bastion of the struggle for peace and freedom of all nations."

"However," NHAN DAN continues, "the U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces are pursuing a hostile policy toward the Soviet Union and the Socialist Community as a whole, seeking to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and frenziedly accelerating the arms race, thus straining the world situation to a dangerous extent."

"That's why," the paper notes, "to step up the struggle for a durable peace is the most imperative demand of humanity."

The paper says that Y. V. Andropov's report and the recent peace appeal made by the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Union provide "all the most important and realistic guidelines" for peace and disarmament. "They are well-meaning, fair and logical," NHAN DAN says, adding that Washington's "blind, adventurous and aggressive" policy and its "demagogic" professions about disarmament have incurred growing condemnation by the world public.

"The time that U.S. imperialism can dictate its will is no longer," the paper says, "the world people, with their earnest desire for peace and their firm resolve to defend it, are fully capable of staying the hands of warmongers and repulsing the danger of a nuclear war."

CSO: 4200/252

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

KKE LEADER GREETED--Hanoi, 22 Dec (VNA)--Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has sent a message of warm greetings to Kharilaos Florakis on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party [KKE]. The message wished Kharilaos Florakis good health and success in his noble mission. It also expressed the wish for further consolidation and development of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the communist parties and peoples of Vietnam and Greece. [Text] [OW222359 Hanoi VNA in English 1850 GMT 22 Dec 82]

INDIAN ARMY LEADER--On the occasion of the 38th VPA founding anniversary, Gen Krishna Rao, chief of general staff of the Indian Army, has sent a message of greetings to Col Gen Le Trong Tan, chief of General Staff of the VPA. The message reads: On the occasion of Vietnam's Army Day, 22 December 1982, I have the great honor to convey to you, Your Excellency, and to all officers and combatants of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces my sincere greetings and those of all officers and men of the Indian Armed Forces. I am confident that the friendly relations between the armed forces of our two countries will continue to develop more vigorously. [Text] [OW281331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82]

CSO: 4209/155

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PAPERS MARK VPA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

OW220753 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Dec (VNA)--Over the past 38 years the armed forces have together with the entire people, recorded extraordinary exploits remarks NHAN DAN in an editorial today, the 38th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces.

The paper writes: "By defeating the Japanese fascists, the French expeditionary army, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, and by breaking two wars of aggression by the Chinese expansionists, the Vietnamese armed forces have made outstanding contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the nations against colonialism, imperialism, and 'great Han' hegemony and expansionism. They owe their invincible strength and all their victories to the correct, creative leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and of the late beloved President Ho Chi Minh, to their thorough education in genuine patriotism, in proletarian internationalism, in working class militancy and in the nation's traditional indomitableness."

The paper continues: "As peace in our country is threatened by a general war of sabotage by the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and since we are facing the danger of a large-scale aggression, all our armed forces and the entire people are engaged in two strategic tasks-- building and defending socialist Vietnam, and to do this they must strengthen national defence and be determined to defeat the enemy."

The army paper, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, notes in its editorial that the armed forces' anniversary this year coincides with the 10th anniversary of the victory over the U.S. strategic air offensive. "Under the banner of the Communist Party of Vietnam the People's Armed Forces are firmly upholding their glorious tradition to join the rest of the population in building and defending the country and fulfilling their noble international obligations," the paper says.

CSO: 4200/252

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES DISCUSS AGRICULTURE

OW281125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Report by Kim Cuc]

[Summary] "During the past few days, the deputies to the fourth session of the Seventh National Assembly at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi have been working in an intense and serious spirit, devoting all their wisdom to objectively assess what we have and have not achieved after 1 year of struggle so as to map out guidelines for the coming years. Yesterday, in more than 20 addresses, the deputies from different regions and grassroots areas, in the light of the realities in their provinces, reviewed the results of the implementation of the 1982 State Plan, particularly in agricultural production.

"Our general observation was that, figuratively speaking, pleasing figures appeared in practically every address. These figures could be found not only in the addresses of deputies from provinces famous for their outstanding achievements in intensive cultivation, such as Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung and Ha Son Binh, but were also found this year in the addresses of deputies from other provinces in the south, such as Quang Nam-Danang, Dac Lac, Hua Giang, and An Giang, and from northern border areas and mountainous localities.

"In his address, Comrade Y Pa--alias Y Mot--national assembly deputy from Gia Lai-Kontum Province, said with deep emotion: for the delta provinces, the production of several crops a year, intensive cultivation and increased output of crops are common and easily understood. However, for our ethnic people they were something new and very difficult, because they believe that the winter-spring season is a time for rest, drinking liquor and chatting by the fireside, and that land and cattle need as much rest as the villagers themselves.

"It is completely different now. We also have two crops, including a winter-spring crop, and we also engage in intensive farming, thus bringing our total food output to 216,000 tons, representing a per capita production of 330 kg per year. At the same time, we have fulfilled our food obligation toward the state and did not have to ask for assistance as in the past. We even had something left to sell and could buy what we needed in other foods and clothing.

"With regard to the people of various nationalities in Ha Tuyen, a province on the northern border, who daily have to cope with the comprehensive and multi-faceted war of destruction caused by the reactionaries among the Beijing rulers, encouraging results were also achieved in agricultural production in 1982. Their total food output reached (?214,300) tons, an increase of 18,854 tons as compared with 1982.

"We have only cited the results in two regions, areas that have not been known as being outstanding ones but that achieved good results in production to affirm that last year the peasants throughout the country registered great achievements. These achievements to some extent compensated the peasants for their toil on the land.

"Even with regard to Nghe Tinh Province, a province that often bore the brunt of natural disasters and unfavorable weather, particularly the recent typhoon No 7 which caused serious damage to 7 of our 27 provincial and municipal units, rather outstanding results were obtained in 1982 in agricultural production, especially in discharging the food obligation toward the state. The total amount of food the province delivered to state granaries for the 5th month crop of 1982 exceeded the level of total food obligation assigned for the whole year by the central government.

"In his talk with us at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall yesterday afternoon, Comrade Tran Quang Dat, provincial chairman and National Assembly deputy of Nghe Tinh, joyfully said that Nghe Tinh was also one of the provinces which overfulfilled the food obligation for the 10th month crop. Yen Thanh District, which in the past delivered only from 7,000 to 8,000 tons of food to state granaries, this year delivered as much as 18,000 tons. Cam Xuyen and Thach Ha, which previously were poor districts that failed to fulfill their food obligations in any year, delivered this year more than twice the average amount of the previous years, and for two seasons in a row led other areas in early fulfilling their delivery quotas."

"One cannot visualize all the difficulties that the regions had to overcome during 1 year of arduous struggle on the agricultural production front. We can say that each and every province experienced difficulties. Among these difficulties were administrative hindrances in one area or another that had not been properly resolved. There were also shortages of supplies, energy, fertilizer and insecticides. Faced with these difficulties, the peasants throughout the country and those engaged in agricultural work did not sit with folded hands. When their fields lacked fertilizer, many areas did not rely on the state but developed their creativeness and self-reliance in resolving their difficulties.

During a recess at the Ban Dinh Conference Hall, we met and interviewed Comrade Nguyen Thi Binh, chairwoman of the Women's Union Chapter and National Assembly deputy of Minh Hai Province, on a number of specific measures that Minh Hai was going to carry out to contribute to the efforts of the entire country in fulfilling the target of 17 million tons of food in 1983. She said:

To make a positive contribution to fulfilling the state plan calling for 17 million tons of food in 1983, Minh Hai has decided on the following specific measures: First, we will positively push forward the movement of intensive cultivation, increased production, water conservancy, digging ditches, exterminating rats, killing insects and increasing crop areas. Second, we will step up the application of scientific and technical progress. Third, we will improve the production relations in agriculture, rapidly developing production groups and solidarity production teams to gradually advance to large-scale socialist production.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

HA TUYEN YOUTH DELEGATION--On the morning of 21 December at the Presidential Palace, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, cordially received a delegation of teenagers and children of eight nationalities from six border districts of Ha Tuyen Province. The delegation is currently on a sightseeing tour of the capital, including a visit to President Ho's Mausoleum. Chairman Truong Chinh reminded these teenagers and children that their immediate task is to ensure unity and study well while helping their parents carry out their daily work and the work assigned to their families by cooperatives. They must also struggle to be always worthy of their titles as Uncle Ho's nice nephews and nieces and outstanding students. [Text] [BK230412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Dec 82]

CSO: 4209/155

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MARINE PRODUCT EXPORTS INCREASE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 82 p 1

VNA News Release: "Exportation of Many Valuable Types of Marine Products Increases during the First 9 Months of the Year"

Text As of September, the marine products sector had completed 84.5 percent of its quota on the value of export goods in 1982, which equates to a 44 percent increase compared to the same period of time last year.

If we include the localities that are exporting additional marine products under separate plans, the entire country has exceeded its plan for the exportation of marine products for the year by 40 percent.

Long An and Dong Thap Provinces, which have rather rice sources of green claw shrimp, have organized the harvesting and purchasing of these shrimp and earned much foreign currency through exports: Long An has completed 372 percent and Dong Thap has completed 279 percent of their plan quotas for the year. The provinces of Dong Nai, Hau Giang and Nghia Binh have completed from 107 to 169 percent of their plan quotas.

The five provinces of Tien Giang, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Binh Tri Thien, Cuu Long and Minh Hai have focused their efforts on harvesting the various types of marine products of high economic value and have nearly completed their plan quotas for the entire year.

Refrigeration Enterprises Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Central Marine Products Exports Corporation have prepared the necessary equipment, zoned purchasing areas and preserved the products being delivered to Ho Chi Minh City for refrigerated processing, with the result that high product quality was achieved. The 4th quarter is the shrimp purchasing season in the Mekong Delta and the various enterprises have prepared the forces and equipment needed to purchase much shrimp for processing and exportation.

Many refrigeration enterprises in the provinces of Minh Hai, Hau Giang and Nghia Binh have repaired and maintained their refrigeration equipment well, improved their production procedures, economized on raw materials and improved the quality of their product from 60 to 85 percent.

The northern provinces have guided cooperatives and fishermen in harvesting valuable types of marine products, such as shrimp, squid and so forth, for exportation in order to import material to support the expansion of production. Haiphong, Quang Ninh and Nghe Tinh have encouraged fishermen to restore and develop the use of three-section fan nets in the harvesting of shrimp for exportation.

This year, Quang Ninh is endeavoring to export marine products worth more than 300,000 dollars and Nghe Tinh is endeavoring to export marine products worth 200,000 dollars. Thai Binh is also beginning to process frozen shrimp for exportation.

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CSO: 4209/130

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### FINANCES, FARMING DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

PM231015 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Dec 82 p 4

[Dispatch by Francois Nivolon: "Vietnam Has Moved From Extreme Poverty to Poverty"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi--All foreign experts who visit Vietnam confirm that undoubtedly progress has been made over the past few years in the public health sphere and particularly in national education, more especially in the southern part of the country where there were virtually no village schools in April 1975.

But in general Vietnam's economy is still very weak and the country, whose currency reserves are estimated to be between \$10 million and \$15 million, is virtually insolvent. Its debts total \$1.2 billion for the convertible currency zone and \$2.3 billion for the Soviet bloc.

The deterioration in the economic situation is essentially due to two reasons. First, disastrous planning from 1976 through 1980, admitted and even publicly condemned at the end of 1979 by Nguyen Duy Trinh, author of the 5-year plan. The latter, who was removed from the planning commission, in other words the "Economy Ministry" in February 1980, left the Politburo during the communist party's Fifth Congress last March.

### Change of Management

In addition the noncommunist world has stopped all economic aid--more than \$2 billion between 1975 and the end of 1978, of which \$740 million was in the form of gifts--to Vietnam since the invasion of Kampuchea in January 1979. The major exception is Sweden, which is still making annual gifts of at least \$80 million. In addition France has signed a new agreement worth FR200 million. Other countries are limiting themselves to completing projects started before the invasion of Kampuchea. In addition, the aid from international organizations--\$625 million mainly in the form of gifts--fell very considerably between 1975 and 1978.

Reforms, whose effect is felt infinitely more in the south of the country than in the north and which are aimed at liberalizing small-scale trade and small industry and stimulating agricultural production by financial measures, were adopted at the end of 1979 and during 1980, although they did not have force of law.

The 1981-1985 plan's objectives are reasonable, in some cases not going beyond the totally unattainable one fixed for the 1976-1980 plan; and although 1982 exports have increased by \$60 million since last year to total \$430 million, they have still not regained the 1979 level.

"We have achieved great successes thanks to the change of management in agriculture." Central Committee propaganda chief Hoang Tung told me: "We have previously underestimated the need for material incentives. Henceforth we are combining the national interest and that of the peasants. The matter are working better and quicker. [as printed] This year the plan forecasts for farinaceous products will be overfulfilled. Total production will reach at least 16 million tons, of which 80 percent will be rice."

It is a fact that the harvest is good this year in northern Vietnam and is excellent in the Mekong Delta, as I have observed myself.

"The key question is reorganization at all levels," Dr Nguyen Khac Vien, an intellectual who is an expert in economics, told me "new methods are required. New generations are also necessary: the 1945 generation's time is well and truly over. The problem of prices and wages, which has long been neglected, must be solved in a fair way. For instance, there were between 30 and 50 percent too many civil servants. They were comrades from the guerrilla forces and could not be dismissed. They are now retiring."

Questioned on agriculture, Dr Nguyen Khac Vien replied: "The size of the agricultural cooperatives in the north has been reduced. They previously existed at the level of the commune, which groups five or six villages. They have now been reduced to village level, in other words around 150 hectares. Furthermore, also in the north, each family is now being allocated a plot of collectivized land in addition to the small private plot. If it harvests, say, 1,300 kg of rice from it, it can sell 300 kg at market price. But I admit that the administration is complex."

CSO: 4219/22

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CORRUPTION OF FINANCIAL CADRE, ENTERPRISE DIRECTOR EXPOSED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 11 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by The Dan: "Not So Rare Corruption Cases"]

[Text] Late in 1981, the shortage of large bags became acute at the Ba Nhat [Three Firsts] Chemicals Enterprise in Hanoi. The director urged everyone to go around looking for bags to help the enterprise. Chief accountant Le Huu Tuy was the man who responded most enthusiastically to the appeal. Within a short period of time, Tuy got in touch with the Hai Hung Grain Service and bought from it 15,000 pineapple-fiber bags at the price of 3 dong a piece on behalf of the enterprise. To settle the account, two-thirds of the money were paid by check and the remaining one-third in cash. According to Tuy, that one-third of the money was designed to promote "the third benefit of the selling party" and should be paid in cash at its request.

The director accepted this condition (because he considered it to be a new business method!!' and also) because he thought it would serve the enterprise well. However, the workers disagreed and asked the director to clarify the cash issue. On receipt of the second batch of merchandise (6,000 pineapple-fiber bags in all), public opinion reacted more strongly. One day in April 1982, an inquiry was conducted by Committee 79 of the Municipal Industry Service in conjunction with the enterprise workers' inspection committee. The business deal which Tuy thought would be concluded smoothly was then fully disclosed when it was only half done. It turned out that the cash which Tuy claimed would be paid to promote "the third benefit of the selling party" (but not to the knowledge of the Hai Hung Grain Service) had actually been used to further his personal interests only. Through the purchase of the first two batches of pineapple-fiber bags, he had pocketed 6,000 dong; (had the deal been concluded smoothly, the money pocketed would come to 15,000 dong instead of 6,000 only).

To put a semblance of legality on his illegal act, Tuy fabricated the story of a phony woman named Mrs Phuong coming to receive the cash from the enterprise. According to Tuy, this woman should be rewarded because she acted as a go-between and was instrumental in finding the source of pineapple-fiber bags for the enterprise though in reality the so-called "Mrs Phuong" and Tuy were only one and the same person. Tuy had thus assumed the name of a nonexistent person to appropriate the state money. Whom had Tuy shared this money with? At first, Tuy beat about the bush and refused to answer this question but finally revealed that he had given 500 dong to...the director!

While public opinion was still concerned about the purchase of pineapple-fiber bags from the Grain Service, it was disclosed in March 1982 that the purchase of another batch of pineapple-fiber bags from the Construction Planning Institute of the Ministry of Forestry also seemed very fishy. Many questions were raised about this deal, especially when many of these bags had to be returned because of their substandard quality and when the refund was postponed continually. It appeared that this business deal was much more tortuous than the former one and that its author was none other than chief accountant Le Huu Tuy.

The whole business can be summarized as follows:

In early 1982, the Ba Nhat Chemicals Enterprise placed an order for 1 ton of pineapple-fiber bags worth 40,000 dong with the Construction Planning Institute of the Ministry of Forestry. However, the enterprise made the purchase not directly from the institute but through the agency of the "Trung Thanh Cooperation Team"--a private one specialized in the purchase and sale of bags. Armed with a check and a recommendation letter issued by the enterprise, a member of the "Trung Thanh Cooperation Team" came to the Planning Institute to buy the pineapple-fiber bags (which the Planning Institute had previously bought from the Special Materials Corporation of the Ministry of Food). On receipt of this merchandise, the cooperation team sorted it out into two categories, sold the good category at a high price in the free market and gave the bad one to the enterprise. The pineapple-fiber bags returned by the enterprise belonged to the latter category. Thus, the enterprise had to buy low-quality pineapple-fiber bags at a much higher price and could buy them only in a smaller quantity [than if it made the purchase elsewhere with the same amount of money] while the cooperation team made a big profit without having to invest any dong as capital. On reckoning, it was found that had the enterprise used the sum of 40,000 dong to make a direct purchase from the Special Materials Corporation of the Ministry of Food, it could have bought about 13,000 good-quality pineapple-fiber bags with a total weight of over 2.5 tons. On the contrary, by purchasing from the Planning Institute through the medium of the cooperation team, the enterprise could buy only about 4,000 such bags most of which were of poor quality.

The question was why the supply-consumption office of the Ba Nhat Enterprise did not buy directly from the Special Materials Corporation of the Ministry of Food (though the enterprise knew that the source of pineapple-fiber bags was there) but, instead, had bought from the Planning Institute through the medium of the cooperation team (and had, in fact, bought from this team). There was a knack in this business. The answer is that chief accountant Tuy and the acting chief of the supply-consumption office named Ha had both a share in the "Trung Thanh Cooperation Team." The bigger the profit made by the cooperation team, the larger the share received by both men. Under cover of a purchase order placed with the Planning Institute, they had cleverly taken the state money through the agency of a private cooperation team.

Nevertheless, this trick was detected in time. It was therefore, possible for the enterprise to recover the above-mentioned sum of 40,000 dong (excluding a check of 30,000 dong which was about to be issued with the intention

of continuing to buy from the cooperation team and which was withheld promptly) as well as the sum of 6,000 dong which Tuy intended to take for himself through the purchase of pineapple-fiber bags from the Hai Hung Grain Service.

That is how the two cases of corruption at the Ba Nhat Chemicals Enterprise were uncovered. Though the economic damage done was not very serious (because it was promptly checked), it must be noted that both corruption cases took place in the same period of time (from late 1981 to early 1982), that they were masterminded by the same person and that the latter concurrently held three functions--chief accountant, trade union secretary and party chapter secretary. It follows that both corruption cases were of a serious nature as they involved the management of economy and the administration of cadres.

What surprises us is that the person bearing the check and recommendation letter of the enterprise and buying the merchandise was not an employee of the enterprise. The enterprise did nothing but receive the merchandise while its director knew nothing about the long and the short of the business deal. This was a loophole which created opportunities for corrupt people to do wrong.

In both the above-mentioned cases, the instigator of all wrongdoings was chief accountant Le Huu Tuy who was concurrently secretary of the trade union and party chapter (and even head of the supply-consumption office, so to speak). Since he had to shoulder so many responsibilities and even if his position were merely secretary of the trade union, Tuy should have tried to safeguard the interests of the state and of the workers' collective whom he represented, and should have helped the director overcome the enterprise's difficulties. On the contrary, once holding such functions and power in hand, Tuy showed more disregard for the state law, ignored the principles on financial affairs, ruled over the director and induced other people to participate in his wrongdoings. Meanwhile, the director tended to go easy with business management, lacked a sense of responsibility, placed undue confidence on others and failed to exercise a tight control, thus creating many loopholes in management. What is more reprehensible is that the director had even received his "share" of the money and had sometimes condoned the illegal acts of Tuy.

The director should have waked up to realities by now. But the crucial question is what has been done to improve the situation from the organizational point of view, in the field of economic management and with regard to the administration of cadres. First of all, the persons deliberately using their functions and power to do wrong should be dealt with promptly and severely. Anyhow, cases similar to those occurring at the Ba Nhat Chemical Enterprise are not so rare.

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CSO: 4209/102

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### STATE TRADE NETWORK IN HO CHI MINH CITY STRENGTHENED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 82 p 2

[Anon in "Ho Chi Minh City News" Column: "Gradually Stabilize the Market in an Organized Manner"]

[Text] The municipality is coordinating with its precincts and districts to intensify market management, to prevent incomplete collection of taxes, to reform its markets, to fight speculation and smuggling and to make cash available for paying wages to [the personnel employed in] the purchase [of goods] in the fourth quarter of 1982; the municipality has also exchanged views with the sister provinces and centrally run ministries, committees and sectors whose agencies are located in the city in order to jointly solve problems relating to the systems and policies applied in the distribution and circulation tasks.

Some 10 business corporations subordinate to the Commercial Service have sent out their cadres to reexamine the whole retail network, to inspect the qualifications to shop assistants and their behavior in serving customers, to forbid private individuals to consign their goods at state shops except making final purchases or sales and also to prevent private traders from using state shops to evade taxes. Level-2 business corporations and precinct and district corporations and shops have rapidly opened many retail shops in densely populated areas and at central markets. Some 179 management boards of all markets throughout the city have improved their organization, rearranged commercial activities and reserved 30 counters in various markets for the state commercial sector. The management boards of various markets have coordinated with the [municipal] market management board, public security force, financial and tax offices and the Women's Union to take administrative, educational and economic measures to reform private traders. Right now, the municipality is discussing with the provinces the need to coordinate efforts to fix and direct prices. Therefore, after fulfilling their obligation to deliver products to the central level, the provinces will bring goods to the municipal markets for sale instead of allowing the [municipal] precincts and districts to freely send out goods for exchange or to invite the provinces to do joint business with the Level-2 corporations in these precincts and districts under the condition that the provinces have to accept profit or loss whichever is the case. A committee has worked out a price tariff to be applied in the municipal market and has directed specific prices for five staple commodities such as grain, fuel, fish sauce, meat and vegetables. Both state shops and private traders will be fined if they fail to comply with the fixed prices in selling goods. From now to the Tet holidays, both the state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors will increase the number of retail sale shops to serve consumers.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PLOTS TO CHEAT STATE ON RATIONED RICE EXPOSED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 47, 23-29 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Xuan Nam: "Struggle To End the Situation of Nonexistent Grain Beneficiaries"]

[Text] Where have 63,000 kilograms of grain gone? According to the memorandum of 13 October 1982 on control of grain use at the Industrial Building Corporation (of the Hanoi Building Service), since the end of 1981 alone the corporation has illegally received 16,619 kg of rice from the state. During that time, the corporation kept including the names of those who have died, relinquished work, resigned as a result of disciplinary measures, or joined the armed forces, on the recipient list to receive rice. The question is, where have over 16 tons of that grain gone?

A memorandum on grain control in the sector of small industry and handicraft cooperatives in Hanoi also showed that these cooperatives have included 3,114 nonmembers on their recipient lists to receive illegally 37,425 kg of grain from the state. Cu Huy Luyen, Hai Ba Trung Ward grain bureau chief, and the youth control unit said that nearly all these nonmember rice recipients were thieves, dishonest merchants and smugglers, who have become cooperative members overnight with the complicity of those holding public functions and power. A memorandum on grain control in Hai Ba Trung Ward disclosed that the Hong Van Embroidery Cooperative, which had 9 members, has submitted a list of 24 for grain allocation. Each month, the unlawfully acquired grain excess was sold, and the proceeds were pocketed by the Cooperative management board.

This does not include "charity" grain, which cost the ward grain bureau over 52,000 dong each month, and has been allocated to totally unqualified recipients. Who were they? They were Mr T.L., living next door to the Hai Ba Trung Ward grain bureau; the man who has just opened a refreshment bar, and Mr X residing on Mao Hac De Street, given to drinking alcohol all day long, etc. According to still incomplete statistics, so far in Hai Ba Trung Ward alone nonexistent ration recipients have devoured 63,000 kg of state-owned grain, and along with it, various kinds of ration stamps and coupons.

Meanwhile, it was very difficult for the people to buy rice at grain stores within the ward. Consider, for instance, the grain store at 73 Bach Mai Street, which daily served a capacity clientele of 9,000 grain-buying households. On certain days, there were up to 1,800 buyers. At month's end, many people were still unable to buy their grain rations for the month. Others were compelled to spend 4 or 5 days a month queuing up for grain. At some other stores, for instance Quynh Mai, the crush was no less intense than the one at 73 Bach Mai Street.

#### Assault Youths

Cu Huy Luyen, who has recently been appointed grain bureau chief of Hai Ba Trung Ward, said, "Without the youths, we could have done nothing."

Promptly to prevent ineligible elements from receiving rice allocations, Luyen added, youth control units have been set up. With the help of active members, the Ward grain bureau has launched a "mass conference" movement, urging the masses to exert self-control and expose negative manifestations in grain stores.

The control units, in which Youth Union members act as the assault core, coordinated with subward public security and administration officials within the ward, and maintained close contact with street youth groups, and with youth groups in units which have made false declarations, to detect promptly negative manifestations and help grain bureau officials take corrective measures in time. A network of active youths has been formed. Rice stores have been consolidated, and management positions as well as other key responsibilities were entrusted to youths.

Stores serving too many customers were divided into many sales places to create conditions for customers to shop with more ease, and for management to control with more strictness. At present, 85 percent of those working in grain management are young people.

Special mention is made of the creation of the "youth unit in charge of economic information," led by engineer Nguyen Thi Thanh, a Youth Union member. With the help of the Polytechnic College, a scientific information system works in concern with a network of information supplied by active members from every corner of the ward. Tran Quynh, M.A., who directly assists the youth unit in charge of economic information, said, "The ranks of youth of the grain bureau of Hai Ba Trung Ward are truly superb...Not only do they stand up against negative manifestations, but they also know how to cope with these manifestations through a very scientific economic information system."

The grain bureau chief of Hai Ba Trung Ward said that, since the creation of the youth unit in charge of economic information, ward grain bureau officials have been able to keep close tabs on the grain supply situation--for example, which stores sold good rice, which stores sold bad rice, at what time rice was sold out, how many prospective buyers came in a day and how many of them could

buy rice...The discrepancy between what was recorded in account books and the real quantity of rice, which in the past reached 24 tons each quarter, has now shrunk to 2.3 quintals. Working in that direction, everyday grain bureau officials can detect fraudulent reports or collusive attempts and promptly take corrective steps with a view to fully thwarting all "counterfeit" ration recipients.

Ms Tran Thi Hao, chief of the youth group of the Hai Ba Trung Ward grain bureau, has introduced us to outstanding members of the movement to fight negativism and to take part in improving grain management within the ward, such as Tran Thi Thanh Tam of Thuy Ai store; Nguyen Thi Thin of Gian Bat store; and Nguyen Thuy Hong of Store No 5 in Cho Mo, etc. According to Ms Hao, the struggle is taking place fiercely every day and every hour, but the number of active members and youths has continually been on the rise. With the launching of the "mass conference" movement at the Hai Ba Trung Ward grain bureau, the latter's Youth Union members and young people are distinguishing themselves as assault and vanguard elements committed to struggling against negative manifestations, and putting an end to the situation of "counterfeit" ration recipients, so that the rice supplied by the state will end up in the hands of genuine laborers.

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CSO: 4209/120

## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASED WINTER CROP PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 82 p 1

Editorial: "Expanding the Production of Winter and Spring Subsidiary Food Crops"

Text For more than 10 years, we have been expanding the production of many annual, subsidiary food crops during the winter season in the northern provinces. In paddy equivalent, subsidiary food crops annually account for 10 to 17 percent of total grain output; in the North, subsidiary food crops account for 17 to 26 percent while, in the South since liberation day, subsidiary food crops have accounted for 13 to 14 percent of total grain output.

During the past 2 years, the entire country, generally speaking, has recorded three or four consecutive bumper rice crops; total paddy output has increased significantly. However, the production of subsidiary food crops has declined in terms of the amount of area under cultivation, yield and output. In 1981, subsidiary food crop output declined by 7.5 percent compared to 1980 and, in 1982, production declined by 12 percent compared to 1981, consequently, the total output of grain for the entire year has not met the requirement of firmly resolving the food problem for all of society. The decline in the production of subsidiary food crops has directly influenced livestock production, especially the production of those species that grow rapidly and require a suitable quantity of processed subsidiary food crops. There are many reasons for the decline in subsidiary food crop production. The bumper rice crops have provided an abundance of paddy and the attitude of being satisfied, of giving light attention to subsidiary food crops has developed at many places. This has led to the failure to make appropriate investments of capital, materials and technology in intensive cultivation. There has been laxity in the organizing, management and guidance of subsidiary food crop production. Some localities, as a result of not fully understanding the relationship between the season for winter crops and the season for 10th month crops, have been confused concerning the allocation of crops and failed to schedule their main 10th month rice plantings in a manner coordinated with the plan for the cultivation of winter crops. In addition, other difficulties, such as bad weather, late rains, a shortage of seed, a shortage of draft power and so forth, caused the planting season for some early winter subsidiary food crops to be missed and made it

necessary to replace these crops with other crops that yield lower economic returns. Problems in the harvesting, storage, processing, transportation and marketing of subsidiary food crops have gone unresolved for many years. The planting of some subsidiary food crops requires much labor, involves high costs and requires some technical materials that must be imported. The localities have not engaged in coordinated action to resolve the subsidiary food crop problem, to resolve the problems of trading subsidiary food crop products, processing subsidiary food crops and marketing subsidiary food crops with a view toward primarily establishing a grain balance within each district. The state has not adopted specific regulations designed to provide incentive for increasing the amount of area under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and intensively cultivating subsidiary food crops.

We must not only attach importance to rice, but must attach importance to subsidiary food crops as well. The 1982-1983 winter-spring subsidiary food crop season occupies an important position: it accounts for nearly 70 percent of the area under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and about two-thirds of subsidiary food crop output for the entire year. In the northern delta and midland provinces, the planting season for some short-term subsidiary food crops, such as winter sweet potatoes, winter corn and so forth has ended. In the time remaining, western potatoes, vegetables and the various types of beans may be planted. At present, difficulties with seed, chemical fertilizer and the preparation of soil are being encountered in the planting of western potatoes on multi-cropped fields. However, many localities have experience in planting western potatoes when 10th month rice crops have been harvested late, late rains occur and the ground is wet. During this year's winter season and spring season, there is not a large supply of chemical fertilizers or pesticides for subsidiary food crops. Under these circumstances, only by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and tapping the dynamism and creativity of production installations and laborers is it possible to successfully meet the plan norms on the amount of area under the cultivation, the yield and the output of subsidiary food crops, thereby creating a diverse source of agricultural products and commodities that meet requirements in terms of their value as well as their use value.

The agriculture sector and the related sectors must, together with the localities, try to help production installations by giving them priority in the supplying of some chemical fertilizers and pesticides, draft power, irrigation water and so forth so that they can take the initiative in expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of winter and winter-spring subsidiary food and grain crops. The agricultural cooperatives must implement product contracts for both rice and subsidiary food crops and give attention to providing appropriate incentive to places that have recently expanded the production of subsidiary food crops or are encountering difficulties in subsidiary food crop production. Every province and municipality must allocate a percentage of its industrial capacity to the processing of subsidiary food crops within each district or in areas that produce many subsidiary food crops. The industrial sector, the grain sector, the home trade sector and so forth must help production installations make simple equipment with which to store and preliminarily process subsidiary

food crops locally and must create the conditions for processing subsidiary food crops into meals that are consistent with the consumer habits within each area and for incorporating subsidiary food crops in the monthly grain ration standard for persons who are not engaged in agricultural production. When there is a large supply of subsidiary food crops, the localities must expand their markets so that subsidiary food crops are easily circulated; at the same time, in its grain purchasing policy, the state must increase the percentage of subsidiary food crops that are purchased at negotiated prices or use goods to trade for subsidiary food crops with farmers during a given season.

Planting many winter and winter-spring subsidiary food crops will lay the groundwork for raising the percentage of grain output constituted by these crops to 18-20 percent. Our forefathers said: "If there is a bumper rice harvest, do not give light attention to corn, potatoes..." Bumper rice harvests plus bumper subsidiary food crop harvests will give everyone even greater confidence with which to move steadily forward to resolve the grain and food problem and gradually stabilize and improve the standard of living of the people in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/130

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI REPORTS ON RECENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW221431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] According to reports by the General Statistics Department, after completing cultivation of the winter crop, localities have been concentrating their work force on cultivating the 5th month-spring rice crop.

"By 15 December, the northern provinces had sown rice seeds on 80,000 hectares, plowed more than 500,000 hectares of ricefields, and secured nearly 40 tons of organic fertilizer--less than in the corresponding period last year. The already-sown rice seeds will be enough for transplantation on only 75 percent of the planned acreage."

Due to the last two cold spells, temperatures dipped--below 15 degrees centigrade on some days--thus hampering the rice seedlings' growth. During the many sunny days recently, localities continued to sow more rice seeds and care for the ricebeds to have enough rice seedlings to plant on the planned acreage.

Difficulties have been encountered in preparing soil for the 5th month-spring rice crop. Because rice field soil in many areas was soggy, dry-cultivation had to be shifted to wet-cultivation. Localities should prepare soil rapidly and strive to secure enough rice seedlings for transplanting late in December and in January.

"The southern provinces had harvested more than 200,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, or nearly 20 percent of the cultivated acreage. Central Vietnam's coastal provinces have basically completed the harvesting of the 10th-month rice crop. Rice yields are fairly good. As rice pests are ravaging the late 10th-month rice, the localities must protect the crop with insecticides.

"Along with harvesting the 10th-month rice crop, the southern provinces and municipalities had carried out direct sowing-planting on nearly 200,000 hectares for the winter-spring crop--the cultivation pace is faster than in the corresponding period last year.

"Nationwide, 260,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary and industrial crops had been planted for the winter-spring harvest. The southern provinces had stopped growing more plants for winter crop and concentrated their efforts on caring for the already-cultivated plants and growing more legumes for the spring crop."

Despite cold weather in the coming days, localities should rapidly carry out their tasks concerning the winter-spring crop, such as sowing more rice seeds, caring well for the already-sown seeds, accelerating soil preparation and caring for the livestock.

CSO: 4209/155

AGRICULTURE

WET FIELDS HAMPER PLANTING IN NORTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 82 p 1

〔VNA News Release: "Hai Hung, Thai Binh and Thanh Hoa Provinces Quickly and Systematically Harvest Their Early 10th Month Rice Crops and Focus Their Efforts on the Cultivation of Winter Crops"〕

〔Text〕 The early 10th month rice crop in Hai Hung Province is maturing. Many cooperatives have harvested their early 10th month rice crops of the Nong Nghiep 75-10, Can Tho 2 and 15-61 varieties, all of which have yielded from 35 to 38 quintals per hectare, an increase of 5 to 7 quintals per hectare compared to last year's early 10th month rice crop. Initial calculations have shown that the early 10th month rice crops in the districts of Tu Loc, My Van, Kim Mon and Cam Binh have yielded an average of 30 quintals or more per hectare. Together with harvesting its rice crop, Hai Hung Province has been guiding cooperatives and cooperative member families in draining the water from each main crop rice field and quickly planting early winter crops, such as garlic, soybeans, tomatoes, watermelons and sweet potatoes, on schedule and by the correct techniques wherever rice has been harvested.

Overcoming the thinking of giving light attention to subsidiary food crops when a bumper rice harvest has been recorded, especially winter subsidiary food crops, Hai Hung, together with providing ideological education, has implemented product contracts for winter subsidiary food crops and established and allocated each crop in a manner coordinated with each early 10th month rice crop planting. Many cooperatives in My Van, Tu Loc, Kim Mon and Cam Binh have established areas that specialize in the production of winter crops; on this basis, they have constructed water conservancy projects and achieved well coordinated irrigation and drainage for each field in order to rapidly drain the water from rice fields when the grains of rice are full and provide irrigation to maintain moisture for winter crops throughout their growing period. In an effort to plant 1,000 hectares of garlic (the most in the province) and provide technical training, the cooperatives in Kim Mon District have prepared much composted livestock manure and powdered soil in order to plant garlic in wet ground. Cooperatives that are experienced in the cultivation of winter crops, such as the Thang Long Cooperative in Kim Mon District, the Gia Tan Cooperative in Tu Loc District and the Pham Kha and Le Binh Cooperatives in Ninh Thanh District, have signed three-way contracts

among cooperatives, production units and persons accepting contracts so that families and production units plant winter crops in exact accordance with the established allocation of crops and insure that the required amount of area is put under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and export crops.

The tractor stations have signed contracts to prepare fields by machine with cooperatives and rapidly prepared fields in accordance with the schedule for each crop and each specialized farming area.

As a result of the efforts mentioned above, Hai Hung planted more than 1,000 hectares of winter crops during the first week of October alone.

Thai Binh has effectively guided its districts and cooperatives in overcoming their difficulties and satisfactorily organizing the planting of winter crops on wet land, in an effort to maintain the province's plan, which calls for the cultivation of 21,000 to 23,000 hectares of winter crops. The agriculture sector has sent many cadres to the installations that have much land under the cultivation of winter crops, especially soybeans, tomatoes and garlic, to provide guidance in how to protect crops growing on wet land, in an effort to insure seed for the next season. The water conservancy sector has opened sluice gates, cleared obstructions from drainage ditches and mobilized cooperative members to delineate areas from which water must be bailed and remove the water from early 10th month rice fields to insure that winter crops can be planted on all fields on which early 10th month rice was harvested. At many cooperatives, cooperative members have put sand, mud, stove ashes and decomposed rice straw in fields in order to rapidly plant winter crops on wet ground. The province has supplied to the various districts 6,300 tons of nitrogen fertilizer and more than 10,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer to partially support the fertilization of winter crops. The Foreign Trade Corporation has continued to purchase additional black bean seed in Lam Dong Province for supply to cooperatives so that they can put all of their land under cultivation. The province, the districts and the cooperatives have also adopted plans for preparing seed, supplies and so forth for expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of vegetables and compensating for the shortfall if they fail to plant all their land with sweet potatoes, western potatoes and beans.

Thanh Hoa Province has planted many winter subsidiary food crops, such as sweet potatoes, corn and so forth, at a more rapid rate than last year.

Taking advantage of the favorable weather, the cooperatives in the silt field area of Thach Thanh District have coordinated plowing and harrowing by manual methods and machines, sowed their early corn and completed the first phase of planting 200 hectares of main crop crop, thereby avoiding the rains that occur at the end of the season. In Hoang Hoa and Tho Xuan Districts, practically all land being used especially for the cultivation of subsidiary food crops is being cultivated under product contracts with cooperative members. The cooperatives have given priority to preparing soil early for the planting of subsidiary food crops and have mobilized persons to accept contracts to plant early crops that must be planted within a specific time, such as winter potatoes

and soybeans. As of 10 October, Tho Xuan and Hoang Hoa Districts had planted 1,000 hectares of sweet potatoes during the best season.

Taking the initiative in dealing with the bad weather, Thanh Hoa has adopted a plan for planting practically all winter crops on wet land. Many cooperatives in the lowlying area of Nong Cong District have invested 50 percent more mandays for persons who accept contracts to plant sweet potatoes in wet ground. The farmers of Quang Xuong and Hau Loc Districts have produced 28,000 additional tons of livestock manure and prepared thousands of tons of powdered dirt to place in the furrows when planting winter crops in wet fields. Thieu Yen District has prepared 50 tons of short-term seed corn as a reserve in order to compensate for and replant early corn damaged by the rain.

More than 60 percent of the 10th month rice crop in Thanh Hoa Province is ripening, which includes more than 20,000 hectares of early 10th month rice that is being harvested. As of 10 October, the province had harvested 5,000 hectares of early 10th month rice; at the same time, it has prepared for planting all of the land that was harvested and planted winter crops on 60 percent of this land.

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CSO: 4209/130

## AGRICULTURE

### WET GROUND, TYPHOON, SLOW PLANTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

Article by Anh Tu: "Why Is Winter Crop Production Proceeding Slowly? Crops Should Be Planted on Wet Soil"

Text During this year's winter production season, many difficulties have been encountered in the northern provinces.

Drought that occurred at the start of the 10th month season made it impossible for many places to plant very early 10th month varieties of rice (short term) on fields allocated for the cultivation of early winter crops, such as corn, sweet potatoes, winter soybeans and so forth, and required that these varieties be replaced by longer term varieties. As a result, the rice has ripened. The localities have had to wait for their rice to ripen and have had to finish harvesting their rice before they have land on which to plant winter crops. On the other hand, the fact that not much land was put under the cultivation of very early 10th month rice crops this year in the various localities affected the effort to expand the amount of area under the cultivation of winter crops.

When winter production began, continuous storms occurred. The ground was wet and it was difficult to prepare ground for the cultivation of early winter crops. Then, there was an inadequate supply of seed for some winter crops. Seed prices outside the market rose to high levels and did not provide incentive for producers to produce these crops. The supply of technical materials for winter crop production has been small and these materials have not been readily available. Cooperative members have been cautious and have not wanted to put much land under the cultivation of winter crops.

A number of localities have not encompassed all three seasons within a "closed cycle" contract, have not entered into well coordinated contracts for all three crops, the spring rice crop, the 10th month rice crop and winter crops. In addition, cooperative members have calculated the economic returns from winter crops and rice crops. They did not want to put much land under the cultivation of very early 10th month rice (which usually does not produce a very high yield) for the fear that the cultivation of 10th month rice would affect their effort to exceed contract output quotas.

In many localities, the rate at which winter crops have been planted has been slower than last year. According to estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture, the various localities have only sown about 50,000 hectares of winter crops, which equals only about 15 percent of their plan quotas. The planting season for many winter crops has ended but the amount of area under the cultivation of these crops, such as corn, sweet potatoes and winter soybeans, is very low compared to the same period of time last year.

The situation is truly deserving of concern. In the meantime, typhoon number 7 struck, posing additional obstacles to the cultivation of winter crops. However, the localities have tried to overcome their difficulties with the weather, with supplies, seed, capital and so forth and have taken suitable, concrete steps at each place, in an effort to put a high amount of land under the cultivation of winter crops.

Many installations have been focusing their efforts on intensive cultivation, fertilization and the protection of the winter corn, sweet potato and soybean crops that have been planted. Livestock manure, easily assimilated phosphate fertilizer and nitrogen fertilizer have been used in coordination with one another as a side dressing. On the other hand, attention has been given to detecting, preventing and controlling pests on the crops that have been planted.

At the same time, installations have urgently, quickly and systematically harvested the 10th month rice crops that have matured in order to have land on which to plant winter crops that are still in season, such as western potatoes, beans and green vegetables. The cooperatives of many districts in Hai Hung Province have guided their members in promptly draining the water from each field used to raise main crop rice in order to insure the planting of winter crops on all fields on which rice crops have been harvested. A number of cooperatives in Hai Hung Province that are experienced in winter crop production have, as a result of signing contracts among cooperatives, production units and cooperative members, accelerated the transplanting of winter crops, planting them on schedule, by the right techniques and in accordance with the established allocation of crops.

Due to the influence of typhoon number 7, many localities in the north must plant winter crops that are still in season on wet land. The production experience of many cooperatives in the districts of Ly Nhan in Ha Nam Ninh, Ninh Thanh in Hai Hung and Ung Hoa and Thanh Oai in Ha Son Binh shows that western potatoes that are planted in wet ground but are cultivated and fertilized well and at the right time can still bear high yields.

As regards western potatoes, planting them at the right time is an important factor in preventing late blight when the plants are producing tubers. Planting on wet ground is unavoidable if planting is to take place on schedule and the difficulties caused by the weather are to be overcome. This measure yields economic returns but requires that localities make investments and provide close technical guidance. It is necessary to prepare an adequate supply of dried dirt,

dried mud and pulverized garbage, rice husks, stove ashes and so forth in order to plant the various types of winter crops on wet land.

Thai Binh Province has sent many technical cadres to guide cooperatives in organizing the planting of winter crops on wet ground. Each cooperative has prepared a rather large supply of dried dirt, pond mud, stove ashes, rice husks and composted rice straw. Many cooperatives in the lowlying areas of Thanh Hoa Province have invested 50 percent more mandays for the persons accepting contracts to plant western potatoes on wet ground.

The heavy rains caused by typhoon number 7 have ruined some plantings of corn and soybeans. The cooperatives must thin out and replant the plants that have been lost in order to insure that the required yield is achieved. It is necessary to balance the supply of western potato seed, green bean seed and seed for the various types of vegetables among the various localities in a province, within the district or between one province and another. Each locality must distribute available materials among the various installations in a reasonable manner. It is necessary to make effective and economical use of the various types of materials. By means of these measures, the localities can still complete a high percentage of their plans on the amount of area under the cultivation of winter crops.

At a number of places, some persons have maintained that, this year, due to the intercalary fourth month, it is possible to cultivate a number of winter crops late. However, one season runs into the next. Cultivating and harvesting winter crops late not only cause low yields but also make it difficult to raise spring rice on schedule. Thus, difficulties are encountered at both the end of the winter season and the start of the spring rice season.

Late storms are still a possibility. It is still difficult to prepare soil for winter crops. We absolutely must provide more determined guidance of the planting of some crops (that are still in season) on wet land. And, when performing this work, we must perform it correctly in order to achieve good results.

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## AGRICULTURE

### HAU GIANG RICE PRODUCTION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 82 p 1

/VNA News Release: "One Hundred Thousand Hectares of High Yield 10th Month Rice Transplanted in Hau Giang Province During the Best Season" /

/Text/ As of 12 October, Hau Giang Province had transplanted 330,000 hectares of 10th month rice, thus nearly completing its plan quota on the amount of area under cultivation; 100,000 hectares of high yield 10th month rice were transplanted during the best possible season. The rice is growing well.

In coordination with the other sectors, the agriculture sector has formulated a plan for making investments and supplying technical materials in support of production in order to help installations effectively perform each job: preparing soil, transplanting, cultivating crops and so forth.

The province and its districts are providing installations and farmers with increased guidance in order to implement the various measures involved in the intensive cultivation of rice better and achieve high yields.

Vinh Chau, Thanh Tri, My Tu and Long Phu Districts have from 10,000 to 20,000 hectares of high yield rice apiece; and, these districts fully prepared and supplied, at an early date, necessary materials, such as fertilizer, pesticides and so forth to installations. From 150 to 200 kilograms of urea and a certain quantity of insecticides, gasoline and oil have been supplied per hectare of rice. Practically all land that has been transplanted with high yield rice was plowed and harrowed early and thoroughly and allowed to dry, More than 40 percent of the land under the cultivation of rice was transplanted with new varieties.

The Agriculture Service recently conducted a general review of the 10th month production situation and the rice production situation and made the following initial evaluation: due to the relatively favorable weather during this year's 10th month season and to advances made in organizing, guiding and implementing intensive cultivation, 10th month rice crops are growing well and there are 100,000 hectares of high yield rice that is better than the rice in the other areas, better than last year's rice and can produce a yield of 4 tons per hectare with a total output estimated at 400,000 tons, or nearly one-half the province's 10th month output.

## AGRICULTURE

### RICE PRODUCTION EFFORTS OF HA NAM NINH DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 1

VNA News Release: "Four Movements Underway in Ha Nam Ninh Province To Intensively Cultivate 5th Month-Spring Rice"

Excerpt In the upcoming 5th month-spring season, Ha Nam Ninh will be endeavoring to sow or transplant 145,000 hectares, with an average yield of 32 quintals per hectare. The province has been focusing its efforts on guiding the installations in three areas: the amount of area under cultivation, rice yield and rice output.

In order to achieve the targets mentioned above, Ha Nam Ninh is strengthening the material and technical bases that provide practical support of intensive cultivation. The four intensive cultivation movements within agriculture have been launched from the provincial to the basic level and encompass water conservancy, seed production, crop protection and fertilizer.

The cooperatives are continuing to accelerate the movement to build medium and small-scale water conservancy projects while improving ditch, canal and sluice systems and managing and making good use of the systems of electric pumps and gasoline pumps. The province and the various districts have encouraged cooperatives and their members to purchase additional equipment for bailing water instead of relying upon pumps and the tides. The various localities have given their attention to building fields in a manner consistent with contracting practices. Many places have established areas for the intensive cultivation of seedlings. Cooperatives in the lowlying area have suitably rearranged their production areas. Many places have reduced the size of their production areas to facilitate the management, cultivation and allocation of contract fields while avoiding fragmentation.

As regards seed, the Agriculture Service has guided the installations in establishing a suitable allocation of varieties, one that yields high economic returns. In order to improve the quality of seed, the province has constructed a four level rice seed system; special attention has been given to strengthening the level I, level II and cooperative seed production system and perfecting the contract mechanism at the level I rice seed farms of the province in order to produce good seed for use in business; at the same time, additional investments

have been made in some of the material-technical bases needed for these farms. The cooperatives are tightly managing the allocation of varieties.

During this 5th month season, the province has sown or transplanted from 10 to 15 percent of its land with rice variety 314 and glutinous rice; the group of early spring varieties account for 35-40 percent and late spring rice varieties account for 4 to 5 percent of the rice that has been sown or transplanted. However, where possible, the province has increased the percentage of high yield rice varieties and reduced the percentage of old, low yield rice varieties. In the lowlying area, the amount of area under the cultivation of early spring rice varieties has been increased while the amount of area under the cultivation of late spring varieties has been reduced.

The provincial agriculture service and the agriculture committees of the various districts have guided installations in inspecting the quantity and quality of the various types of 5th month-spring seed paddy. On this basis, the province and its districts have taken steps to redistribute seed from places with a surplus to places experiencing a shortage.

In order to provide more fertilizer for intensive cultivation, the cooperatives are strongly promoting the movement to cultivate duckweed. The province has concerned itself with building and strengthening the duckweed seed production system and boldly introduced duckweed in fields. A specific policy has been adopted that encourages the production of duckweed. All cooperatives have specialized units that produce duckweed between October and February. Every production unit has a group specializing in the cultivation of duckweed in order to have an adequate supply of seed for cooperative members.

Ha Nam Ninh has also given its attention to strengthening the crop protection system from the provincial to the basic level. Each cooperative has organized and strengthened specialized units to prevent and control pests, units that operate under a suitable contract system. These units have been equipped with labor safety equipment in order to protect them while they are working; practically all unit members have received training in the techniques involved in preventing and controlling insects and diseases. The units have also disseminated to each laborer the necessary knowledge regarding insects, pests and methods of prevention and control.

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CSO: 4209/131

## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL DISCUSSES COLLECTION OF 10TH-MONTH GRAIN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial; "Collection of Grain from the 10th-Month Crop"]

[Text] Simultaneously with stepping up the harvesting tempo, all localities are collecting grain from the 10th-month crop. This crop is the one which opens up the 1983 grain year when the whole country will have to collect a very large volume of grain. Despite the damage done by storm No 7 to a number of localities, the country as a whole has obtained a high-yielding 10th-month crop. An important success has been won in the 1982 grain year with the greatest amount of grain ever collected. A great deal of experiences of practical significance have been drawn from the task of collecting grain and have been initially recapitulated and confirmed. All that constitutes very basically favorable conditions. Yet, from the current 10th-month crop the whole country has to collect a volume of grain considerably larger than in the past; in the northern provinces alone, this volume will be larger by half than that from the 10th-month crop last year. The portion of grain to be collected above and beyond the obligation will represent a fairly high ratio in the total volume of grain to be collected while it will be impossible to make a proportional amount of goods and money available immediately for the purchase of grain. To accomplish the collection of grain from the current 10th-month crop, it is, therefore, necessary to carry out the organizational task adequately and to coordinate it with a meticulous politico-ideological education and with a correct implementation of party and state policies in order to guarantee the harmonious uniformity of several types of benefit.

Grain collection must not be considered to be a purely economic task. Rather, it is a mission of a deep economic, political and social significance as well as a form of activity which clearly reflects the relationships between the state and people and between the working class and the peasantry in the fields of grain production, circulation, distribution and consumption. Placing the grain problem on the front line, the state will mobilize the strength of all sectors and all levels to serve agriculture and will create the most favorable conditions for the peasantry to intensify production. The grain obtained is the result of the labor performed by both the peasantry and the working class and is also the product of the collective efforts of the entire society as well as of the joint work of the state and people. Such a product must be used for the benefit of the producers, country and entire society.

A primarily important illustration of this principle is to concentrate the absolute majority of the grain commodity into the hand of the state to enable the latter to take the initiative to carry out distribution according to the requirements of production, national defense and security, and life. As the direct producer of grain, the peasantry has the obligation to contribute grain to the state under the form of tax and in pursuance of a two-way contract. The remaining grain which is considered as a commodity will also be exchanged with the state under the form of purchase above and beyond the obligation. But no matter whether it is collected under or beyond the obligation, the amount of grain at the state's disposal is still one which will be used for the subsistence of the entire society and will thus serve most effectively the task of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

To collect this year's 10th-month grain to the highest extent, the directly responsible state organs must make adequate preparations and concentrate the materials, goods and cash at both the central and local levels on the purchasing task simultaneously with making warehouses and grain preservation and transportation means available. All localities must try to exploit on-the-spot sources of commodities in order to join the entire country in collecting grain. All cooperatives, production collectives and teams and individual peasant households must completely discharge their obligation to pay tax and to sell grain on contract and beyond their obligation. In case the state does not have enough goods and cash for exchange, it is necessary to motivate peasants to sell on credit or in advance. Specifically speaking, the seller will deliver grain in advance and will receive money and goods later on or will receive part of the goods and cash due to him while the remainder will be mentioned in a signed statement saying that it will be owed him for a certain number of months to come. The state will pay the remainder later on together with the interest calculated on the basis of that period of time. This credit-purchase and advanced-sale formula was applied by a number of areas to collect grain from the latest winter-spring crop and had brought about a positive result. With this method, there are both straightforwardness from the economic point of view and proof of the close relationships between the state and peasantry; for production purposes, the state advances materials and collects the product later; conversely, for the collection of grain, the peasantry sells in advance and the state pays later. Only by doing so can we meet the need to collect quickly and neatly and can we obtain a large amount in the shortest time possible so that the state will not have to bring on the market too much cash while purchasing grain.

Grain collection in each locality must be coordinated closely with market management, all speculative and hoarding acts must be checked and private traders must be forbidden to make long-distance dealings in paddy and rice. A movement must be launched among the people to urge them to practice thrift and to abstain from spending for the sake of luxury and from distilling moonshine. The various organs, corporations and mass organizations must not bring commodities, materials and cash to localities to compete in buying grain and exchanging goods for it, which will result in disrupting the market.

Through a meticulous and adequate organization and a uniform implementation of three measures--educational, economic and administrative--we will be able to start the 1983 grain collection year with bright prospects by carrying out the current 10th-month grain collection most satisfactorily.

## AGRICULTURE

### COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURE IN HA TUYEN REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Tien Luc: "Ha Tuyen Carries out Comprehensive Cultivation in Winter-Spring Season"]

[Text] During the current winter-spring season, Ha Tuyen is trying to raise the total cultivated area to 77,300 hectares--an increase of 7,100 hectares over the previous winter-spring season--of which about 70,000 hectares will be grown with grain producing plants such as rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, arrowroots and legumes while the remaining area will be used to grow certain industrial crops and special-product plants such as kohlrabi for propagation purposes, castor-oil plants and lacquer trees. The province considers the cultivation of subsidiary food crops to be the key task to ensure the achievement of two-thirds of the gross yearly grain output.

Ha Tuyen is concentrating its efforts on growing cassava which is the principal grain producing plant in both the low and high lands. While trying to expand the cultivated area, the highlands have been given guidance to perform dry plowing through winter, to repair irrigation canals and terraced fields, to pile up pieces of stone to prevent soil erosion and to put more fertilizer and soil into rock cavities to prepare them for cultivation in spring (from early March to late April). The lowlands have been directed to grow corn in fields reserved for only one rice crop and to carry out sowing and planting on upland and stable fields; this means that the task of growing the winter corn must be completed in September or October 1982 and that the spring corn must be planted from February to May next year. Beside extending the application of the contract system to laborers for corn cultivation in both regions, the province has provided technical guidance on sowing and planting, determined planting density and the number of clusters, set forth tending and fertilizing methods and formulated a pattern of varieties so as to obtain an average per hectare yield of 10 quintals or more.

Considering that "a grain of paddy is worth a grain of gold" despite the fact that the rice-cultivated area is negligible, for the current season the province has directed [rice] sowing and transplanting on 17,000 hectares mainly in the low-and midland districts so as to achieve an increase of 1,000 hectares over the previous season.

Since the state supply of chemical fertilizers is limited--beside the policy of fully exploiting the sources of stable and green manure and growing legumes, tephrosia candida and azolla to obtain from 8 to 10 tons of fertilizer for the winter-spring rice and subsidiary food crops, Ha Tuyen has decided to raise the herd of bovines, hogs and horses to 884,400 head in order to be able to take the initiative in matters of draft power and simultaneously to obtain hundreds of thousands of tons more of fertilizer for crop cultivation.

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CSO: 4209/118

AGRICULTURE

LAND DISTRIBUTION TO AN BINH WAR DISABLED PRAISED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Do Chinh: "An Binh Village Readjusts Land Distribution to War Disabled, Dependents of War Heroes"]

[Text] An Binh village in Hong Ngu District, Dong Thap Province, has over 30,000 inhabitants, whose main occupation is agriculture. It is a zone intensive rice farming, endowed with plenty of arable land and favorable conditions for cultivation; nevertheless, before the liberation its people, especially families with members taking part in the revolution, did not have enough land to plant rice for their own consumption, because all the fields were grabbed by rich and middle class peasants and enemy lackeys. Since the liberation, the living standards of veterans, families of war heroes, and families with meritorious contributions to the revolution, have gradually improved, due to the state's preferential treatment policy, and the solicitude of the administration and people.

In An Binh, there were 133 families of war heroes and 31 veterans, 80 percent of whom owned no land.

Following the liberation, some of these families had to borrow a few "cong" (i.e., 1,000 square meters) of land from relatives for production. Coping with the situation, An Binh distributed confiscated land, first, to hard up families, then in decreasing priority, to other ones. On this basis, in 1981 the village distributed 13 hectares of land to war heroes' dependents and families with meritorious contributions to the revolution. In the first 6 months of 1982, another 62 hectares were distributed to 79 families. As of now, each household of veterans, war heroes' dependents and families with meritorious contributions to the revolution has received in average of from 8 to 10 "cong" of productive land. A number of war heroes' dependents, living alone or advanced in age, have received conveniently located plots, which they farm by themselves or with the help of relatives. Because of land distribution, the living standards of families of veterans and war heroes have clearly improved. In 1979, 75 percent of families of war heroes and veterans were classified as poor, and 25 percent as fairly self-sufficient. These ratios are being reversed. Hoang Mai, a war hero's dependent and member of Unit 1, told

us, "In the past, our family had only a small plot, not enough for us to keep the wolf from the door; that's why even before a season ended, we had to move heaven and earth to get a loan. Sometimes, the district or village gave us a few 'gia' (20 kg) of rice in subsidy, but even this assistance was not enough. Now, with more land and with the possibility of planting our own rice, we have nothing to worry about."

He also recalled that a number of war heroes' dependents, such as Messrs Ut Cam, Ut Phu, Mrs Phieu, Mr Chiem, etc., formerly unable to make ends meet, now can produce rice, not only for their own use, but also for sale to the state, because more productive land is available. In An Thanh hamlet, all 17 families of war heroes engaged in farming have achieved a relatively good income and have paid all taxes to the state. In An Binh, wherever we went we always heard dependents of war heroes and veterans heap praise on solicitous village officials, on the piece of land they have just received, or on the no-care rice variety they have just sowed....

Not just content to distribute land, An Binh village has also guided dependents of war heroes and veterans to use land in keeping with the agricultural transformation policy and with their own labor capabilities. The village has paid attention to setting up solidarity production units and directing participating families toward collectivization, so that they can help each other in productive labor. At present, the village has 32 solidarity production units and 1 production collective, working together and splitting income 2 seasons a year. At the production collective, dependents of war heroes and veterans enjoy a fairly good livelihood, a regular work schedule and a stable income. Vo Van Hung, party chapter secretary of An Binh village, said, "Along with adequate land distribution to veterans and war heroes' dependents for production, An Binh village always fosters the people's role in caring for these recipients. The movement to express gratitude to veterans and war heroes is expanding throughout the village. The people keep the administration duly posted on any difficulties encountered by the recipients so that aid measures can be taken. Although building materials are very scarce in An Binh, in the past year its people have provided free wood to build 3 apartments and nearly 100 free work-days to repair houses, enabling dependents of war heroes and veterans to carry out production. The village also gave Dang Van Nhun, veteran Class 4/8, building materials and rice worth nearly 3,000 dong to help him build his home and make his livelihood secure.

Like many other villages in Hong Ngu District, An Binh is making a big effort to collect and concentrate all war heroes' graves into a central cemetery, and is considering opening small industry and handicraft installations to employ more dependents of war heroes in accordance with their health, and gradually raise their living standards.

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CSO: 4200/120

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

CUU LONG AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT--Cuu Long Province has deposited into granaries more than 19,000 tons of summer-fall paddy, thereby raising the total quantity of paddy deposited in granaries since the start of the year to 123,000 tons, which equals 95 percent of the province's grain mobilization quota for the entire year. Although difficulties were encountered at many places during the 10th month season, farmers still managed to complete 100 percent of their plan quotas on the payment of agricultural taxes and the repayment of debts to the state. Vung Liem District, a unit that has a good agricultural cooperativization movement, as a result of attaching importance to performing good water conservancy work, quickly deposited into granaries more than 17,000 tons of paddy from the recent bumper crop, thereby exceeding its grain mobilization quota for the entire year by 19 percent and leading the entire province in the amount of grain deposited in granaries. Vinh Long City has exceeded its grain mobilization quota for the entire year by 18 percent while Tra Cu District and Tra Vinh City have completed from 96 to 97.5 percent of their quotas. Cuu Long Province has promptly delivered 87,000 tons of paddy to the state, thereby making a positive contribution to the distribution of grain to the entire country. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82, p 1] 7809

CSO: 4209/131

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### LOCAL COAL MINE PRODUCTION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 82 p 1

Article: "Local Mines Mine 42,000 Tons of Coal"

[Text] During the first 9 months of the year, the local coal mines mined and put into use 42,000 tons of product. The provinces of Ha Bac, Bac Thai, Hoang Lien Son, Son La, Ha Son Binh and Thanh Hoa mined from 2,000 to 7,000 tons of coal for supply to the local industrial sectors and for the processing of grain and the production of building materials. The provinces of Long An, Vinh Phu and Binh Tri Thien, the municipality of Hanoi and so forth have also mined tens of thousands of tons of peat for use as a fuel by kitchens and for use in the baking of bricks and tiles.

Son La Province annually consumes 8,000 tons of coal; if this coal is transported from the port of Hoa Binh, 30 trucks are required and 3 tons of gasoline are consumed each year. In recent years, however, the province has mined and used from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of coal each year, thereby saving fuel and means of transportation.

The Ministry of Mines and Coal has sent many groups of cadres to help the provinces explore for coal and design, construct and manage the development of local coal sources. The Coal Management and Supply General Corporation is paying compensation for losses per ton of coal to the distant coal mines that mine coal by rudimentary methods and have low labor productivity in order to provide incentive for the mining and use of local coal and reserve the coal of the central level for the key economic sectors.

Coal from the Quang Vinh mine is being managed and distributed by the Bac Thai Coal Supply Corporation to the Hoang Van Thu Paper Mill and the local industrial sectors. Bituminous coal from the Doi Hoa mine in Ha Son Binh Province, the Hoang Thang mine in Hoang Lien Son Province, the Nha San mine in Lai Chau Province, the Na Sung mine in Son La Province and the Lang Cam mine in Bac Thai Province is being supplied to the engineering and metals sector.

The Coal Processing Research Institute has researched industrial procedures for using peat in coordination with burned coal and local slack coal to bake bricks and tiles at Long An and Viet Tri in Vinh Phu Province, Hop Dong in Ha Son Binh Province, Yen Phong in Ha Bac Province and so forth and has introduced this method to many other places.

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### ECONOMY MEASURES TAKEN BY HANOI TO SAVE MATERIALS, ENERGY

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by To Dinh: "Hanoi and the Movement for Thrift with Set Norms"]

[Excerpt] On reckoning, we have found that each year Hanoi uses between 450 and 500 million kilowatts for production purposes and daily activities and that in 1982 Hanoi's local industry alone needs 165,500 tons of coal, 7,200 tons of gasoline, 12,900 tons of diesel oil, 13,000 tons of steel and many other chemicals and building materials. Though this amount of materials and energy is not quite large compared with the total needs of the national economy, Hanoi has only received insufficient, uneven and nonuniform supplies. The supply of some materials has met only one-fourth to one-half of its needs. Though Hanoi is a priority locality, electric supply has met only 70 percent of its minimal needs.

In view of this situation, a problem facing Hanoi is to try to organize a thrift movement among cadres and workers. To carry out this task satisfactorily, ever since the beginning of this year the People's Committee and the Trade-Union Federation in the city have drawn up a plan to provide guidance for installations regarding topics, targets and measures to be taken to organize the practice of thrift and to launch a broad movement among cadres and workers. Owing to a satisfactory propaganda aimed at disseminating the meaning, theme and objectives of the thrift movement, a seething emulation atmosphere was created right at the outset. Male and female workers at production and business installations have submitted to the boards of directors and trade union many suggestions on various problems such as setting new norms of material waste for each product unit or adjusting the existing ones, finding domestic materials to replace those bought from foreign countries, applying technical innovations in production, fully using surplus and discarded materials from the main production line to manufacture additional types of goods, formulating regulations on rewards for thriftiness and penalties for material waste, etc.

After studying the workers' suggestions carefully, leaders have made arrangements for units, teams and workshops to register their pledges to achieve the saving norms; on this basis, factories have in turn submitted their pledges to the higher level according to the vertical hierarchy of their respective sectors. To date, 234 production and business installations in 4 precincts and districts have drawn up their yearly plan to practice thrift. A preliminary review of the situation in the first 9 months of 1982 has revealed

that the above-mentioned units have saved 54,022,000 dong. Many factories and enterprises subordinate to the Hanoi Industrial Service have conducted the thrift movement satisfactorily through soundly organizing management, rationally using the labor force and the existing material-technical facilities, broadening their own efforts to explore and obtain [domestic supplies] to replace foreign materials to some extent and making the most of surplus and discarded materials to create more jobs. In the first 6 months of this year, the whole sector has fulfilled 44.2 percent of the yearly plan through only one-half of its need for material supplies and only 70 percent of its need for electric power have been met.

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CSO: 4209/102

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

FISHING PRODUCTION UNITS ACHIEVEMENTS--Ben Tre has over 200 solidarity production units, over 1,200 boats, and over 3,000 fishing laborers engaged in collective work. In the past 10 months, they have caught 15,000 tons of various kinds of marine products, achieving 92 percent of the year's plan, and they have sold 5,000 tons to the state, achieving 99 percent of plan. These achievements include over 500 tons of raw shrimps and 120 tons of frozen shrimps processed for export. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 82 p 1] 9213

NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE--The 5,000-number XY telephone exchange has been assembled and installed within the Hanoi automatic telephone network. This is a multi-line system similar to the 100-number automatic telephone exchange, which the Hai Hung post and telecommunications service has just put into commission at the Pha Lai thermoelectric station. This is the modern Soviet-made ATCK telephone exchange system, used for internal communications in organs and enterprises. With that new exchange, the number of telephone sets in the factory has doubled. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 82 p 1] 9213

PRODUCTION OF HANDICRAFT ITEMS--After fulfilling the 1982 export goods production plan, the federations of cooperatives of the sector of rush mats, items in rattan and bamboo leaves, and jade bamboo blinds in Ho Chi Minh City have agreed to produce an additional 100,000 square meters of rush mats, 300,000 items in rattan and bamboo leaves, and 40,000 square meters of jade bamboo blinds. The installations in charge of creating new items are preparing for a promotion campaign and for signing production contracts for 1983. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 82 p 1] 9213

FISH SAUCE PRODUCTION--The Phan Thiet joint state-private fish sauce enterprise has processed blue fish and white herring salted and macerated according to a special formula into 53,700 liters of fish sauce with a 27 percent-azote density for export. During this year's 4th quarter, the enterprise has successfully test-produced solid fish sauce (1 kg of solid fish sauce can be diluted into 4 liters of fish sauce with a 17.5 percent-azote density), a convenient item in terms of shipping and storage. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 82 p 1] 9213

CSO: 4209/120

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### COLLEGE SYSTEM OUTLINED

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 6 Jun 82 pp 27-28,  
43

Anon: "An Outline of the Colleges in Our Country"

Text Editorial Staff's Note: At the request of many readers who want to understand the present college system in our country, starting with the present issue we will give a comprehensive description of the actual situation in each existing bloc of colleges (including the schools' names, locations, academic branch structures, students' admission conditions, organizational and training methods, task assignments on graduation...)

Now let you become acquainted with the colleges belonging to the construction bloc.

### COLLEGES BELONGING TO THE CONSTRUCTION BLOC

A. Colleges Belonging to the Construction Bloc and Now Existing in Our Country:

1. Hanoi College of Construction (subordinate to the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education).

a. Principal location: Huong Canh, Binh Xuyen District, Vinh Phu Province.

b. The college forms engineers for the following branches:

--Industrial and civil construction.

--Structural architecture Architectonics.

--Production of construction materials and structural parts.

--Heating, heat dispersal and ventilation.

--Water supply and drainage.

--Architecture.

--Bridge and road construction.

--Water conservancy works and hydroelectric power stations.

--Construction of waterways and harbors.

--Construction machines.

2. Architecture College (subordinate to the Ministry of Building).

a. Location: Nga Tu so, Hanoi.

b. The college forms engineers or architects for the following branches:

--Architectural planning.

--Urban and rural zoning.

--Building of provinces and cities.

3. Ho Chi Minh City College of Architecture (subordinate to the Ministry of Building).

a. Location: 196 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Street, Ho Chi Minh City.

b. The college forms architects/for various branches of the following two systems:

--Architecture colleges.

--Advanced schoøls/of architecture.

4. College of Water Conservancy (subordinate to the Ministry of Water Conservancy).

a. Location: Dong Da Precinct, Hanoi.

b. The college forms engineers for the following branches:

--Hydrology.

--Hydraulic engineering.

--Water conservancy works and hydroelectric power stations.

--Construction of water conservancy works and hydroelectric power stations.

--Hydrodynamic equipment (for hydroelectric sector).

5. Apart from the above-mentioned colleges, the following construction departments are existing and subordinate to various colleges:

- The Construction Department which is subordinate to the Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic College and which forms engineers for the following branches:

--Industrial and civil construction.

--Bridge and road construction.

--Water conservancy works and hydroelectric power stations.

--Construction of waterways and harbors.

--Production of construction materials and structural parts.

- The Construction Department which is subordinate to the Da Nang Polytechnic College and which includes the following branches:

--Industrial and civil construction.

--Water conservancy works and hydroelectric power stations (integrated sector specialized in water conservancy).

--Production of construction materials and structural parts.

- The Construction Department which is subordinate to the Road and Railways Communication College and which forms engineers for the following branches:

--Bridge and road construction.

--Railroad construction.

--Automobile road construction.

--Construction machines.

- The Construction Department which is subordinate to the (Haiphong) College of Waterway Communications and which forms engineers for the following branch:

--Construction of waterways projects and harbors.

After perusing the above list of academic branches, readers will easily notice that the organization of the training of various types of engineers for the construction bloc is characterized by dispersal and overlapping with the consequence that training quality has been low and that the training process has not been permeated with the concept of economy. It is precisely for this reason that one of the simultaneously fundamental and pressing tasks of the higher and vocational education sector is to reorganize the nationwide network of colleges including those belonging to the construction bloc.

#### B. General Outline of Professions Formed at Colleges Belonging to Construction Bloc:

##### a. Duties of colleges:

The Colleges of Construction, Architecture and Water Conservancy have the duty to form a body of scientific-technical and economic management cadres having a college degree in planning, architecture and construction of industrial and civil works, communications and transportation means, water conservancy works and hydroelectric plants.

##### b. Specific training targets of various academic branches:

1. Industrial and Civil Construction: This branch forms engineers to plan, execute and manage the construction of civil housings and industrial enterprises.

2. Structural Architecture: This branch forms planning engineers capable of planning the structure and an architectural part of industrial and civil works and studying and resolving questions newly raised by structural construction realities.

3. Production of Construction Materials and Structural Parts: This branch forms engineers capable of planning industrial production lines, organizing

and technically managing structural part production lines in factories that produce building materials and precast structural parts, and also capable of planning new products to meet construction needs.

4. Heating and Ventilation Supplies: This branch forms engineers capable of planning, directing construction, managing and operating networks of mechanical and natural ventilation, air conditioning, heating equipment, steam boilers, refrigerating stations and combustible gas supply for civil and industrial projects.

5. Water Supply and Drainage: This branch forms engineers capable of planning, directing construction, managing and operating water supply and drainage networks for cities, industrial enterprises and civil and industrial architectural projects.

6. Architecture:

a. This branch forms architects capable of drawing up architectural plans for industrial and civil construction projects, applying the science and technique of their own branch and combining them with artistic creativeness. These engineers may participate in the planning and designing of and research into major construction projects of various types.

b. This branch includes a system of advanced architecture [schools] to form short-term general architects for those construction sectors which serve the need to build installations at the district and provincial levels. These engineers are capable of directing works at the district level and coordinating them with higher-level ones.

7. Bridge and Road Construction: This branch forms bridge and tunnel construction engineers capable of carrying out surveys, drawing up plans and directing the construction and repairing of various types of bridges and tunnels to serve the road and railway network.

8. Water Conservancy Works and Hydroelectric Power Stations: This branch forms engineers specialized in the construction of projects on rivers and hydroelectric power stations and capable of drawing up plans and organizing the construction of projects on dams, flood outflow and water intake works, hydroelectric power plants and pump stations designed for irrigation and drainage purposes.

9. Construction of Water Conservancy Works and Hydroelectric Projects: This branch forms engineers capable of doing research into technical measures applied in the construction of water conservancy works, using construction machines and organizing and directing the mechanized construction of water conservancy works.

10. Hydrodynamic Equipment (Hydroelectric Sector): This branch forms engineers specialized in the installation, management and operation of turbines and electrical and mechanized equipment at hydroelectric power plants or large pump stations.

11. Waterways and Harbor Construction: This branch forms engineers specialized in building river works to promote waterway communications and transportation and capable of carrying out surveys, drawing up projects and plans and organizing the construction of works on waterways (piers, shipyards and drydocks).

12. Construction Machines: This branch forms engineers specialized in construction machines and capable of planning, using and repairing various types of construction machines designed to promote the mechanized construction of different kinds of construction and architecture projects [including] bridges, roads, water conservancy works, ports and airfields...

13. Urban and Rural Zoning: This branch forms architects capable of participating in planning three zoning stages--regional zoning, drawing up of specific zoning plans and formulating detailed zoning plans and construction projects--and also capable of zoning villages, hamlets and collective centers.

14. Urban Construction: This branch forms city [construction] engineers for the following three principal branches:

- Construction of transportation means and communication roads in cities.
- Preparations for construction works and readjustment of urban zones.
- Electric supply to cities.

15. Hydrology: This branch forms engineers specialized in investigating and surveying water resources, capable of organizing stations to measure river currents and study their system and other forms of water movement and also capable of readjusting, analyzing, evaluating and forecasting hydrologic regulations in the field of research.

16. Irrigation: This branch forms irrigation engineers having the following qualifications:

- Studying and implementing water conservancy measures to promote agriculture and planning the construction of water conservancy works designed to transform and use the water system most rationally in order to supply water to agricultural regions or drain them.

- Planning and building irrigation works such as dams, sluices, pump stations, and canal networks.

- Carrying out the mechanization, automation and management of irrigation networks.

- Planning and building networks of water supply for daily activities and to the industrial and animal husbandry sectors.

17. Railroad Construction: This branch forms railroad construction engineers capable of drawing up plans, directing construction, maintaining the principal railroad lines and railroads within railway stations...and managing railroad technique.

18. Automobile Road Construction: This branch forms automobile road engineers capable of drawing up plans, directing construction, maintaining automobile roads, city roads and special roads within enterprises, planning and delineating automobile road networks and managing the branch's technique.

- The training period in colleges and departments belonging to the construction bloc is 5 years.

- The conditions of admission into colleges and departments belonging to the construction bloc are as follows:

1. Students wishing to take entrance examinations for colleges and departments belonging to the construction bloc must have a fairly good capacity, be versed in natural sciences--primarily in mathematics, physics and chemistry--and possess a definite aptitude for drawing.

2. Students wishing to take entrance examinations for architecture colleges or departments must, in addition to fulfilling the above-mentioned conditions, have a gift for painting and aesthetics. Beside the examination subjects on culture (Bloc A), students must pass a drawing test for the purposes of preliminary selection.

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CSO: 4209/110

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### VESTIGES OF DEPRAVED MUSIC, THEATRICAL PLAYS TO BE ELIMINATED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 45, 9-15 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Vo Hong Ha: "Continue to Wipe Out Cultural Poisons"]

[Text] Ever since the liberation day, the theatrical stage of reformed dramas, plays, songs and music in Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces has undergone a vigorous change along the revolutionary path and has thrived with increasing magnificence. Many plays, reformed dramas, songs and pieces of music have been written and composed with wholesome and attractive themes and have been developed and presented to the public. Though they were "stars" in the past, many artists have now tried to learn and struggle to become artists worthy of today's new society. Nevertheless, the venom of the colonialist culture can still be found somewhere on the theatrical stage and in the musical field and is still surviving and continuing to do harm.

#### Music and Songs

A Sunday in October 1982, a fairly large number of customers who needed some rest and recreation after a working day came to a famous tourist resort in Ho Chi Minh City. On that day the organizational board of the resort invited a band to come and play. So, for more than 2 hours, the band which went by the very resounding name of "Sao Sang [Bright Star] plunged the audience into a nightmare of "music" and "songs." Over 90 percent of its performance program was constituted by foreign music including many pieces of American rock and disco music. Its so-called songs were, to say the truth, a combination of simultaneous shouting, sobbing and moaning accompanied by the "golden" [produced before and under the U.S.-puppet regime] and wild [foreign] music and were sung by various singers. In addition, there was the crazy and boisterous dancing style of the male singers followed by the swinging, showy and provocative gestures of the songstresses.... All that turned the musical performance into a show during which the venom of a depraved culture was overtly instilled into our youths.

Over the past few months in Ho Chi Minh City, a lot of musical performances including songs have been given at cultural centers, clubs, schools, restaurants and coffeehouses. Soundly organized at many places, these performances included songs and pieces of music of an attractive and wholesome character which were presented in a fresh but decent manner by singers.

In the meanwhile, however, the performances given at many other places went beyond the prearranged program. At the request of some customers with a sickly predilection and a bad intention, singers sang those "golden" songs again and the rock music reappeared. This has been followed by a return to the old performance style including the superficially brazen gestures of the songstresses and the wild movements of the songsters. The situation has become more serious because many bands (like the above-mentioned "Sao Sang" band) have continued to carry out clandestine activities at various places though they have been forbidden to perform on the grounds of propagandizing for the depraved culture. Prompted by a desire to make a profit, certain places which organize musical performances have neglected to control the program contents and have allowed the artists to play with "freedom of expression."

#### Black and White on the Theatrical Stage

The oversize billboard placed in front of a theater carries the "exciting" picture of a girl clad in a tight vest in the knights-errant's fashion, her hair twisted into a chignon, a sword in her hand, flying into space over some dead bodies laying on the ground and against a background constituted by a luxuriant forest dotted with some desert pagoda roofs.... Is this a knight-hood play or one which features the Taiwan "boxing art"? No, Sir, this is a newly written play titled "After the Storm" and premiered recently in September by a theatrical troupe in Ho Chi Minh City.

It is surprising that the old theatrical plays based on backward, frivolous and deleterious topics and featuring 10-minute long scenes of fist and sword fighting are still being produced and proudly advertised for the stage in a city which has lived 7 years after the historic date of 30 April 1975. Among such plays are the ones entitled: "The Beautiful Lady of Chuc Son," "The Young Lady of Lam Sanh" and "The Bloody Pagoda Courtyard"....

That is not all. Over the recent past, the old plays which were formerly shown on the stage at the "Great Musical Festivals" in the U.S.-puppet times have revived and reappeared on the present stage during the soirees named "comedies" or "laughters on the stage" which have been organized rather noisily. These plays are nonsensical, cheap and, of course, noxious and are, for example, titled: "Two Young Men with Only One Shirt," "The New Dress" and Repentance"..."Clandestine musical" and "theatrical" soirees featuring some "dilinquent" performers who want to make more money have been held at some places and have also provided a hotbed for the resuscitation and development of the old cultural venom. These so-called songs and plays have, by their very nature, besmirched art.

Such a situation cannot be ignored by the responsible organs, mass organizations and broad sections of the youths. Wiping out these cultural poisons and safeguarding the purity and wholesomeness of the new life style and arts has become a duty of everyone of us.

The Cultural and Information Service and the Arts and Letters Association in Ho Chi Minh City have recently organized a song-and-music refresher course for 55 bands including 446 performers. Negative manifestations have been criticized severely and a firm struggle has been conducted to exterminate vestiges of the cultural venom. The organizational and managerial tasks have been improved and control strengthened. Our youths are supporting all energetic measures aimed at wiping out all cultural poisons and are ready to take the lead in building a new cultural life.

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CSO: 4209/102

## POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### CATHOLICS OBSERVE CHRISTMAS IN PEACE

#### Christmas Celebrated

OW250146 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Dec (VNA)--Catholics in the capital city tonight crowded in and around the Hanoi Cathedral and 40 churches in four inner precincts and twelve suburban districts to celebrate the eighth Christmas in peace.

On this occasion, representatives of the people's committees and the fatherland front committees of the city and the districts called at a number of Catholic families which had made active contributions to production and social activities.

In the province of Ha Nam Ninh, 150 kms south of Hanoi, Christmas was celebrated by more than 400,000 Catholics in the dioceses of Bui Chu, Phat Diem and the main cathedral.

In Ho Chi Minh City, Christmas was celebrated tonight in 200 congregations and at a ceremony held at the main cathedral under the auspices of Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh.

#### Christmas Letter

OW240817 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Dec (VNA)--"While worshiping God, Christians should devote themselves to socialist construction and national defence," says the liaison committee of patriotic and peace-loving Vietnamese Catholics in a Christmas letter to the faithful.

The letter says: "Only thanks to the nation's complete victory that our church could rid itself of bad influence and schemes of the wicked to adapt itself to the new life of the nation, carry out God's desire to save his followers, and serve humanity as a whole and our compatriots in particular."

"The national conference of Vietnamese bishops in 1980 laid down two concrete tasks for the Catholics: to take an active part, together with the rest of the population, in socialist construction and national defence, and to build within our church a way of life and preaching in accordance with the nation's traditions," the letter says.

Mass Observed

OW250837 Hanoi VNA in English 0804 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Dec (VNA)--The high mass for Christmas 1982 was held at the Hanoi Cathedral this morning, officiated by His Eminence Joseph Marie Trinh Van Can.

The mass was attended by 3,000 Roman Catholics in the capital city and surrounding areas.

CSO: 4200/252

## INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hà Đăng An [HAF DAWNG AANS] deceased

Former Director General of the Railway General Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; President of the Vietnam Soccer Association; Member of the VCP; he died of illness on 28 Nov 82 at age 68. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 82 p 4)

Trần Kim Chung [TRAANF KIM CHUNG]

Deputy Director of the Justice Service, Thai Binh Province; his article "Mobilize the Masses To Build and Implement Agendas and Regulations on Product Contracting the Agricultural Cooperatives of Thai Binh Province" appeared in the cited source. (PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA No 2, Apr-Jun 82 p 30)

Hồng Chương [HOONGF CHUWOWNG]

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; Editor-in-chief of the journal TAP CHI CONG SAN; on 4 Nov 82 he attended a meeting organized by his Association to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution. (HANOI MOI 5 Nov 82 p 1)

Huỳnh Trung Đồng [HUYNHF TRUNG DOONGF]

President of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in France; on 25 Nov 82 he attended a ceremony where Nguyen Dat Xuong, a scientist, received an award by the French Government. (NHAN DAN 28 Nov 82 p 4)

Trần Văn Đức [TRAANF VAWN DUWCS]

\*Deputy Director of the Vocational Scientific Research Institute; his article on vocational education in Laos appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 82 p 3)

Hồng Hà [HOONGF HAF]

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; Editor-in-chief of the newspaper NHAN DAN; on 4 Nov 82 he attended a meeting organized by his Association to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution. (HANOI MOI 5 Nov 82 p 1)

Trần Quốc Hùng [TRAANF QUOOC HUWNG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee, Hanoi; recently he visited several villages for a conference. (HANOI MOI 5 Nov 82 p 1)

[Note: This individual may be one and the same as Trần Quốc Hương who was reported in the same positions.]

Nguyễn Văn Hướng [NGUYEENX VAWN HUWONGF] Professor

Deputy Director of the Office of the Council of Ministers; on 29 Nov 82 he attended a reception for the French Scientific Studies Center. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 82 p 1)

Trần Trọng Hữu [TRAANF TRONGJ HUWUJ]

\*Editorial Secretary of the law journal LUAT HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (LUAT HOC No 3, Jul-Sep 82 p 1)

Trần Lãm [TRAANF LAAM]

\*Acting President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 4 Nov 82 he attended a meeting organized by his Association to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution. (HANOI MOI 5 Nov 82 p 1)

Phương Minh Nam [PHUWOWNG MINH NAM]

\*Deputy Chief of Cabinet, Council of Ministers; on 10-11 Aug 82 he attended a conference on drafting a criminal code. (PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA Apr-Jun 82 p 48)

[Note: This issue went to press in Oct 82]

Bùi Thị Nga [BUIF THIJ NGA]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 17 Nov 82 she received a gift of rice from Vietnamese residents in France for distribution to the flood and storm victims of Nghe Tinh Province. (Paris DOAN KET Dec 82 p 3)

Trần Đại Nghĩa [TRAANF DAIJ NGHIAJ] Professor

Director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; on 29 Nov 82 he attended a reception for a delegation from the French Scientific Studies Center.  
(NHAN DAN 30 Nov 82 p 1)

Viên Thể Nghiêm [VIEEN THEES NGHIEEU]

\*Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP, Ha Tien Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; recently he made a speech at a meeting marking Albania's National Day. (NHAN DAN 27 Nov 82 p 4)

Hoàng Mạnh Phú [HOANGF MANHJ PHUS]

\*Head of the Political Tasks Department [Vu Cong Tac Chinh Tri], Ministry of Education; his article "Some Thoughts on Youth Tasks in Popular Education Schools" appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN Oct 82 p 12)

Lò Văn Sinh [LOF VAWN SINH]

\*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Lai Chau Province; his article "Cultural Life in the Tribal Areas" appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Oct 82 p 14)

Trần Tiến [TRAANF TIEENS]

Director of the Culture Service, Hanoi; his article "Make the Capital City the Worthy Cultural Center for the Nation" appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Oct 82 p 5)

Trần Thị Tiêu [TRAANF THIJ TIEEU] aka Tran Thi Kim deceased

Member of the VCP in 1930; former Standing Member of the Women's Union of the former Ha Tinh Province; after an illness, she died on 4 Dec 82 at age 76. (NHAN DAN 5 Dec 82 p 4)

Phạm Sơn Tùng [PHAMJ SOWN TONGF]

Member of the Party Committee, Dong Nai Province; recently he reported to Le Duan on the activities of his province's Rubber Corporation. (NHAN DAN 5 Dec 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Tiến Trinh [NGUYEENX TIEENS TRINHJ]

\*Chairman of the Vietnam-Yemen Friendship Association; on 30 Nov 82 he sent greetings to his counterpart on Yemen's National Day. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 82 p 4)

Hai Tung [HAIR TUNGF]

\*Head of the Culture Service, Minh Hai Province; his article "Building a New Life Style" appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Oct 82 p 31)

Phung Van Tuu [PHUNGF VAWN TUWUR]

Vice Minister of Justice; recently he attended a conference in Hanoi on law propaganda and education. (PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA No 2, Apr-Jun 82 p 48)

Xo-ri-a [XOO-RI-A]

\*Deputy Head of the Culture Service, Hau Giang Province; his article on cultural life in tribal areas appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Oct 82 p 15)

Bui Quy Xiêm [BUIF QUYS XIEEM]

Deputy Director of the Hanoi Public Health Service; recently he led a delegation to Nghe Tinh. (HANOI MOI 5 Nov 82 p 1)

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